APRIL.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,590—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th Apr.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th "
BL GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th "
				Tuesday.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	21st "
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th June.
BL ORIENTAL	5502	1000	E. Stewart	11th "
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th "
BL SUTLEJ	4203	800	W. D. Worcester	25th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

In addition to the above, the following special steamer will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On. 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Webber	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
SUTLEJ	4203	800	W. D. Worcester.	25th Apr.
ROHILLA	3514	600	R. Haselwood	9th May
COROMANDEL	1492	800	I. Reeves	23rd "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.

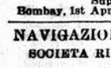
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st April, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 450 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	29th May 1889
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June "
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July "
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	29th July "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

TEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th May, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th April, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,900	650	5th May.
bPOSEIDON	S. Meras	4,900	650	25th May.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemcssich	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS			
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	1st Class. Rs. 800	2nd Class. Rs. 480.	

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

The s. s. "IMPERATOR" will leave for Colombo on the 14th April connecting there with the s. s. "MEDEA," for Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

No cargo will on receiving on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNERSH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

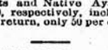
These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO GENOA.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASIA	Wm. Russell	3350	480	1st May 1889.

(Books to London, Overland from Genoa).

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby	3320	480	3rd April 1889.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3514	480	17th "
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3357	480	20th May.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3385	480	29th "
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th June.

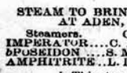
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th March, 1889.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. "AVOCA," 921 tons, Captain DETTLESSON, sails as above on FRIDAY, the 19th April, 1889. For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES HOMEWARD! 1888-9.

PASSAGES engaged by the P. AND O. AND ALL OTHER LINERS, at exceptional rates, and BERTHS secured.

PASSAGES in selected Non-Liners, with and without Doctor and Stewardess, to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

NO COMMISSION charged for arranging Passages.

REGISTERS for BOOKING in advance, always kept.

RAIL TICKETS, COUPONS, and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS, arranged for promptly.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, SOVEREIGNS given at the best rates.

PACKAGES of any size, shape or weight, forwarded to any part or place in the world.

STORES, Military, Civil, Domestic, Medical, of every description, supplied cheaply.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM, WATSON, AND CO.,

Agents for the STANDARD LIFE AND ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES,

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

THE CYCLOSTYLE

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 34 inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,

ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th April, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, at 11 a.m., on 14th April, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 18th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 17th April, at 9 a.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

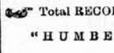
S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 7th May.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 13th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th April, 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP & RAILWAY COMPANIES.

FULL information as to this route from Hongkong to Canada, America, and Europe, may be obtained from the Undersigned who have been appointed Sub-Agents in Bombay, and will quote rates or Passage and Freight.

EWART LATHAM, & Co.

RS. 10 ONLY!

HANDSOME GOLD RINGS,

SET with a SINGLE DIAMOND, (Manufactured in England) in the Highest Style of Art. These Stones for LUSTRE and BEAUTY, EQUAL THE FINEST GEMS, and it is only by known Tests that they can be detected as not being real equal in appearance to a £25 Ring.

RS. 10 ONLY.

ALEXANDER ANDERSON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, CALCUTTA.

WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INVALUABLE to CAVALRY OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.

Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leathe Wris Strap, Strong and Neat.

Rs. 32-8 Nett.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FACTS!

ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."

The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."

The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."

200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."

HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.

HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.

HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.

HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of 156
BICYCLE	97	" 153
TANDEMS	8	" 16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, ou of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Re. 1: interleaved, Re. 1-4.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give Notice to the Public that my Son, MAHOMED HAJEE ABDOOLA, is separated from me long since, and I am not responsible for any dealings in my name, or otherwise done by my other son, BUCHOO HAJEE ABDOOLA.

HAJEE ABDOOLA NOORMAHOMED.

Bombay, April 8, 1889.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the FARM of ABKAREE from 6th June 1889 to 5th June 1890 in the Cantonment of Mhow will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 22nd day of April 1889 at the Superintendent of Abkaree Revenue Office at Mhow at 12 Noon and Indore on the 17th April 1889 at the Indore Residency.

The Conditions of Sale and all other particulars may be learnt at the above offices.

Abkaree Office, Mhow, 8th April 1889.

W. PEAT, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Superintendent of Abkaree Revenue, Mhow.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the Supply for Two Years of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, TWINE, CANDLES and COCOANUT OIL for the use of the General Post Office, Bombay, will be received by the Undersigned, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th April, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon.

Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of Rs. 500, which amount will be forfeited in case the party whose tender is accepted should refuse to fulfil the contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the Department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Samples of the articles to be supplied and the form of tender can be seen, and all particulars ascertained, by personal application at this office, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m., daily.

W. MERRETT,
Officiating Presidency Post Master.

Bombay G. P. O., 19th March, 1889.

THE HINGANGHAT MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held on SUNDAY, the 14th April 1889, at 1 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, at Hinganghat.

BUSINESS—

1. To Receive and Adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1888.
2. To Declare a Dividend.
3. To Elect Two Directors who retire by rotation but re eligible for re-election.
4. To Appoint an Auditor and Fix his remuneration.
5. To Transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st April to the 14th April 1889, both days inclusive.

(By Order)

KESHO SHEORAM,
Secretary and Manager.

Hinganghat, 24th March, 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT No. 200 OF 1887.

CASSILAL MEETHALAL of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing on Kalbadevee Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

MADHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, formerly of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, now residing at Nandode, a place in Rewa Kantha, and JUGGUNNATH MADHOWRAO of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Portuguese Church Street, near Bhooleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the sixteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, the undermentioned immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction before the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his office in the Court-house on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, nine at the hours of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Cassilal Meethalal, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonnath Madhowrao, or any of them, in the following properties, namely. FIRSTLY.—All that Inam village called Valnai, together with the Bungalow or the Dwelling-house, and the garden forming compound thereof, and all other lands situate in the said village, and now in the occupation of the said Defendants Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonnath Madhowrao, situate in the Malar District, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette, Zilla Tannah, and bounded on the east by the markations of the town Malar, on the west by the Mallowny village on the western bank of the water course running from the Kandewly river, and on the north and south by the markation of the town of Malar, which said lands were formerly in the occupation of Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Poonagar and other Cultivators, and are now in that of the Plaintiff Cassilal Meethalal and his tenants:—SECONDLY.—All that Inam village called Wadwan, together with the cart, mango and other trees standing thereon situate in the Malar District in the Registration, Sub-District of Salsette, Zilla Tannah, bounded on the east by two brooks appertaining to the said village of Wadwan and west from the top of a hillock situated on the east of an orchard called Dharam Race, situate in a northerly direction with the land marks of Kusba Malar, on the west and south by the land marks of Kusba Malar, and on the north by a Cattle Passage or "Gorwan," which said lands were formerly in the occupation of Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Poonagar and are now in that of the Plaintiff, Cassilal Meethalal, and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhai, attorneys for the said Plaintiff, No. 15, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of March, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands:—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	"	1	4	0	"
Pekoe Souchong	"	1	0	0	"
Souchong	"	0	14	0	"
Mixture (Congou),	"	0	9	6	"

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
FOR
OUTGOING PASSENGERS
TO EUROPE.

PRESENTS FOR SENDING TO ENGLAND.

TIPARA JAM, OR THE INDIAN GOOSEBERRY.

MANGO PRESERVES, DRY GINGER.

RIPE MANGO FOR DESSERT.

MANGO FRUIT FOR TART.

GOWAVER CHEESE AND GOWAVER JELLY.

MANGO MARMALADE.

CHUTNEYS AND CURRY POWDER.

AT

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

NO. 9, FORBES STREET,

OLDEST DEPOT

OF INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept,
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCK and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Re. 5 per month, in advance postage extra.

WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

CLARETS.

WE are the largest Importers in India, and our Brands have acquired an unequalled reputation.

	Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Sr. JULIEN MEDOC—Light, with good flavour	11 4	6 4
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine	11 4	6 4
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body	14 0	7 12
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Of high character and flavour	17 8	10 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate	23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LAROSE—Extremely delicate	28 0	15 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice	35 0	18 8

HOCKS & MOSELLES.

Are specially recommended for their fragrant bouquet, and delicate softness to the palate.

STILL WINES.	Bot. Rs. a.	½ bottles. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM—A light dinner Wine	18 8	10 8
GEISENHEIM—Good flavour and body	22 0	12 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)—Of great fragrance	28 0	
HOCKHEIM—A very agreeable dinner Wine	26 0	14 0
NIERSTEIN—Very soft	29 0	15 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH—Very fine and full bodied	35 0	18 8
JOHANNISBERG—The perfection of Hocks	45 0	24 0

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From Surgeon & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon he widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

AUCTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury, London.

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450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
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WE have pleasure in calling particular attention to our new MEDICAL PRODUCTS, which in Europe and America have already obtained a lasting place in Therapy, and are acknowledged by all authorities as of the utmost importance in Pharmacy.

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Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.

Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons,

FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

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WE are glad to have the opportunity in these days of [illegible] of informing the Public that we have just [illegible] the Mines, a magnificent Assortment of the above [illegible]

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They are purely white, perfectly cut, and of intens[illegible] having obtained them at very favourable Prices, we are [illegible] at a figure which, we believe, has not been touche[illegible] instance, we can now supply a Single Stone White and [illegible] Ring, set in solid 18-carat Gold, for the remarkably low [illegible] only.

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THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... Rs. 650

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THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards, Brass some Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.

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CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THOSE GRAND ARTISTES,
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Who will appear
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PRICES AS USUAL.
Navy, Military, and Volunteers in Uniform Half Price to Pit and Stalls only.
Box Office at SOUDRY'S Music Warehouse, where Plan can be seen & Seats secured.
Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.
Look out for GOOD FRIDAY.

COOK'S
POPULAR HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.
LAST OF THE SEASON!

THE s. s. "GODAVARI" will leave the Apollo Bunder on WEDNESDAY next, 17th inst., at 8-30 p.m., for a Moonlight Cruise round the Harbour. See Handbills.

Band and Refreshments on Board.

Tickets, ONE RUPEE, from
THOMAS COOK & SON.

S.S. "ASHTON HALL," ARRIVED 12TH APRIL, 1889.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chaled or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwt. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in WITHIN A MONTH of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th April, 1889.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

SUNDAY NEXT, AT 8 P.M.,
IN THE
GAIETY THEATRE
COMMISSIONER and Mrs. BOOTH-TUCKER.
SUBJECT: "THE GREAT CRUSADE."
RESERVED SEATS—FOUR ANNAS.

Farewell of Mrs. BOOTH-TUCKER for England TUESDAY next, in the NOVELTY THEATRE.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 24th to the 30th instant, dates incl usive.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 11th April, 1889.

NOTICE.

THE PEEROO MOHOMED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE OFFICE of the above Company is LOCATED at No. 48, Meadow Street, Fort.

NENSEY SPENCER & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th April, 1889.

CHUBB'S
NEW PATENT PANIC DOOR LOCKS
FOR
CHURCHES, CONCERT HALLS, THEATRES, &c.

Model of the Lock can be seen
and
Orders can be registered at
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
CASTES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (sunrise) on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., Tenders for the purchase of any Number out of 7 Lots of Ashes, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and at Byculla, where the same may be viewed on application.

All Ashes purchased to be removed within One Month and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. [illegible] as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail foreiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th April, 1889.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator-General and of Estates which have come under his charge—

R. U. McMURPHY, late a Guard in the employ of the North-Western Railway, Sukkur.
JAMES VENTERS, late Inspector of Iron Bridges, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Baroda.
WALTER JAMES ALEXANDER, late Travelling Auditor, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Broach.
HORMUSJEE SHAPURJEE PAVRI, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant.
ARTHUR AUGUST US HOLDING, late Guard, G. I. P Railway, Hurda.
J. R. CAMPBELL, late a Foreman at Warl Bunder, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway.

All Persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such Property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his office within One Month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the Estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 12th April, 1889.

CATHOLIC LENDING LIBRARY,
53, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,
CATHOLIC TIMES AND OPINION.
An English Catholic Weekly Newspaper.

	Bombay.	Up-country.
Per year.....	Rs. 3 4	Rs. 4 14.

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An English Catholic Monthly Magazine.

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Per year.....	Rs. 0 12	Rs. 1 2.

N.B.—A Roman Catholic by subscribing through the Catholic Lending Library secures the best Catholic Weekly and Monthly, the Bombay for Rs. 4, and Up-country for Rs. 6.

Specimen Copies on application on receipt of one anna Postage stamp.

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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
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Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour, —Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

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SHIPPING.—Goods, Packages and Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when requested.

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EPPS'S COCOA.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling wate or milk.

Sold in tlbi and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY better known as Quiz, Our Political Orphan. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-; Postage, 4 annas

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD and SHA DBOLT'S WHISKY."—As supplied to the Clubs in Bombay. Sole Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

AN ECONOMICAL AND PURE INDIAN TEA.—For every day use, in handy little Original Packets of 1, 2 and 4 ozs., and ½ and 1 lb. Tins, from the INDIAN TEA SUPPLY Co., Ld., CALCUTTA, Annas 12 per lb., retail.—MOLTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sole Agents.

AUCTION SALE of very Handsome Large MARBLE FIGURES and TABLES at Meadow Street, below Mr. T. M. Petit's Office, TO-DAY, at 1 p. m. BENNETT & Co.

UMBRELLAS and SUNSHADES.—Just received our long expected stock of Choicest Sample, both for Ladies and Gentlemen. Best value for money. Apply at once.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

CLEARANCE SALE of Surplus Stock for a Few Days only.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PREVENTIVE for MUSQUITO BITES communicated on receipt of 8 Annas.—"E. F. S.," General Post Office, Bombay.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA MIXTURES.—Our Golden Mixture, Re. 1-8; Chota Haari Mixture, Re. 1-1; Royal Family Mixture, Annas 15; Family Mixture, Annas 12; Breakfast Mixture, Annas 10 and Household Mixture, Annas 9 per lb. All in 1 lb. strong, air-tight zinc boxes.—DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SUBSTITUTE for SHAVING communicated on receipt of 1 Rupee—"E. F. S." General Post Office, Bombay.

MASONIC APRON TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by Crawford and Co. TO-DAY at 1 p. m., at 20 Church Gate Street opposite Singers Manufacturing and Co.'s Office.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Vanilla, Mango, Peeches and Strawberry, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Also Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate street

WANTED.—Two Gentlemen to JOIN a CHUMMERY. Central position. Billiard Table and Piano. Expenses light. Apply to "B. B." care of this Office.

WANTED.—2 CLERKS, must write English tolerably well. Apply personally to R. C. BUNSHA, Esq., 7, Trinity Street, Phobie Talao Bombay.

OPEN TO ENGAGEMENT.—A European Elderly Man as General Servant, Steward or Coachman to any Lady or Gentleman or Native Prince. Can speak Two Native Languages fluently, and bear good references. Apply to "D." care of this paper.

R. NOWROJEE,
DOMESTIC SERVANT SUPPLIER,
Church Gate Street

EXCHANGE.—A Captain, British Infantry, Bengal, wishes to exchange into Madras or Bombay. Apply to "No. 400," care of this office.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW on the "RIDGE," Malabar Hill, Furnished. For rent and particulars Apply to "MANAGER," French Bank.

LANOWLEE HOTEL OPENED for SEASON VISITORS. Charges Rs. 3 per day per head.—SHAPOORJEE BOMANJEE IRANEE Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each ; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

BRAND'S ESSENCE of BEEF, Rs. 1-2, dozen Rs. 12-12 ; Chicken Rs. 1-10, dozen Rs. 18-8 ; St. Jacob's Oil, Rs. 1-14, 3 bottles Rs. 1-12 each.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

PERFUMERY.—Lubins, Piesse and Lubins, Smith and Nephew Atkinson, Landburg, Rieger, Brentenburg, Violet, Pireaud's, &c., &c., Soaps of different kinds, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Shaving Brushes, Combs, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Medows Street.

STORMPROOF TABLE LAMPS, Stormproof Hanging Lamps, Stormproof Reading Lamps, Stormproof Wall Lamps, Stormproof Bed-room Lamps, &c., &c., at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

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WARDROBES, CHIFFONIERS.—A large stock to hand, lined green, strong frames, neat natural handles, Rs. 6. BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O Steamers. Bombay Agents :—Phipson & Co.

EAU DE COLOGNE DES PRINCES in 10 oz., 20 oz., and 10 oz. Bottles at PEARSES', 7, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

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CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

AUCTION SALE.—A quantity of COFFEE, (Good, Refuse, and Black,) in convenient lots, will (D.V.) be Sold by Auction, at the Coimbatore Coffee Works, on Saturday, the 20th April, 1889, commencing at 10 a.m.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil Surgeon, Muscat :—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

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	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
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From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

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From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	,, 36 0	...
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(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
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(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
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(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Aston Hall (s), from Liverpool ; Khiva (s), China ; Steam Yacht Zingara, Oomrut ; Assyria (s), Bushehr ; and Niagara (s), Liverpool, Glasgow, and London..

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Labourdonnais (s), for Kurrachee and Aden ; Hampstead (s), Rangoon ; Peshawar (s), China ; Siam (s), Aden ; and Clan MacGregor (s), Coconada.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. Railway for the week ending 23rd March 1889 was 1,90,003 maunds and in money Rs. 51,467.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per extra s.s. Imperator will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m. on Sunday, the 14th instant.

A BOAT SUNK.—A native boat, Battala, No. 4462, laden with firewood, while making for the Powder-Works Bunder on Thursday, in charge of a tindal, struck against a rock and sank.

MR. MORESHWAR LUXMONJEE, solicitor of the High Court, died yesterday of brain-fever after a short illness. Mr. Moreshwar served his articles with Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, and had been in practice in this city for the past ten years.

ORIENTAL PROGRESS UNION.—A meeting in connection with the Union will be held in the Hall of Baddhivardhak School, Kalbadevi Road, to-morrow, 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m., when Mr. Sevaklal Krishnadas will deliver a lecture on "Aryan Religion" in Gujarati.

FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday morning at about 4 o'clock in the stable loft of the carriage factory of Mr. G. A. DeSouza, situated at Girgaum Road. On the alarm being raised, the fire was speedily extinguished within a very short time. The origin of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion, and the damage done is estimated at Rs. 50.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Mr. McCulloch, shipbuilder's foreman & the Government Dockyard, reported to the Police on Thursday having dropped Rs. 200 in currency notes into the dry dock while at work on a staging attached to the brig Fame lying in the Dock. Rs. 65 in notes were subsequently found in a cavity of one of the blocks, on which the vessel rests, and where, it is evident, it must have been secreted by the finder.

DISORDERLY SEAMEN.—Joseph Garnier, Frank Larsen, and H. O. Donald were charged by Constable Grey with being absent from their ship, the Oceana. The captain gave evidence to the effect that they came on board drunk, were riotous, and went ashore again without leave, but he did not want to press the charge if they were willing to go aboard quietly. As they consented, his worship let them off, and ordered the police to remove them to the ship.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library on Tuesday, Dr. J. C. Lisboa in the chair. There were present :—Dr. Dorabji Hormasji, Dadabhai Jamasji, H. I. Apoo, E. C. Tookina, D. B. Master, J. A. de Gama, A. Bocarro, P. Lisboa, A. F. Fernandes, Chunilal Ghordhundas, C. E. Dadachanji, B. S. Shroff, and Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, the honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Dr. J. A. de Gama read a paper on the purulent ophthalmia of the new-born.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Imam Mugdoom, a dissipated-looking Mussulman, was charged at the instance of Inspector George with being drunk and disorderly, near the Cruikshank Road, at the back of the Gaiety Theatre. The accused was also another Mussulman, who was with four friends, and asked him for money. He was refused, and he thereupon struck the man in question with a bamboo inflicting a wound two and a half inches in length on his head. As the accused did not bear a good character and had been previously convicted, his worship sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the B. V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock :—

Overture.....	Le Macon ..... Auber.
Quadrille.....	Pantomime ..... C. Coote.
Selection.....	La Dame Blanche ..... Boildieu.
Valse	The Yeomen of the Guard. A. Sullivan.
Fest March	From Tannha user..... Wagner.
Mazurka	Lalla Rookh ..... Ettling.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The band of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers will play the following programme of music this evening at 8 p.m. :—

March	Argandale.....
Quadrille	Lights of London .....
Overture.....	Poet and Peasant ..... Suppe.
Valse	Southern Breeze..... Meissler.
Selection	Trial by Jury ..... Sullivan.
Valse	Mon Ami ..... G. Gassner.
Galop.....	Gustavus ..... Auber.

A SUGGESTION.—A correspondent writes us to the following effect :—His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Jam Shri Vibhajee Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., of Jamnagar, being here on a visit, it behoves the reception committee to make his stay as pleasant as possible, and I would suggest that in their programme of amusements they include a visit to the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road, to witness the performance of "Hamza," which cannot fail to be of great interest not only to him, but to such of his followers as accompany him.

A NOTORIOUS THIEF.—Abdool Kader Hussein was brought before Mr. Hamilton by Inspector Cobb on two charges of theft. During the search of Marwari shops for missing articles the police came across a watch pledged in the name of Kaleh Khan. The accused was pointed as being Kaleh Khan. The watch had been stolen from the house of one Samshere Sultan Khan in Bengalpura. Some wearing apparel had also been stolen by the accused. The prisoner had only just completed a term of one year's imprisonment for theft and had, previous to that punishment, undergone another year's imprisonment. He was sentenced by Mr. Hamilton to two years' hard labour on one charge and six months' on the other.

THEFT OF A CLOCK.—Ally Mahomed, of no fixed place of residence, was yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a clock, valued at Rs. 12, the property of Ismaljee Moola Nathajee, one of the members of the Borah Club, from their club premises on the 9th instant. The accused was arrested with the clock in his possession while going along the new Foras Road about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 10th instant, but could not account for his possession of the same. It was found that the clock was the property of the Borah Club, and had been stolen from their premises at Ripon Road the same night. Accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—Succaram Ramjee, a mill hand, was yesterday charged by Inspector McCubbin before Mr. P. Ryan with assaulting Babajee Rama with a stick on the evening of the 11th instant on the Parel Road. The complainant and the accused, it appears, are employed in a mill at Parell. On Wednesday Babajee had a quarrel with Succaram because he abused Babajee's wife, who is also employed in the same mill. On the evening in question, after the workpeople in the mill had finished work, the complainant and others were returning home, when the accused Succaram suddenly assaulted Babajee with a stick. Babajee fell down in a faint and had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital for medical treatment. Succaram, after committing the assult, ran away, but was subsequently arrested by the police at his house at Parel. Accused denied the charge, and declined to call witnesses. The Magistrate convicted accused, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, and further to be bound him over in a sum of Rs. 200, to keep the peace for a period of six months.

DEATH OF MR. M. MCDERMOTT.—It is with great regret we announce the death of Mr. M. McDermott. He was of the first batch that passed the Matriculation Examination from St. Mary's Institution in 1868 and one of the two successful F.A. students from St. Xavier's College in 1870. He passed his B. A. Examination in 1871, and was the first Xaverian that passed the M. A. in 1873. With him the last of the only three European who have passed the M. A. Examination of the Bombay University disappears. Mr. McDermott, Th. Duncan, and F. H. Shanahan received their education at St. Mary's and St. Xavier's. Mr. McDermott spent several years in teaching in different Catholic colleges in India, and was for a long time the editor of the *Deccan Herald*. In January 1888 he went to Mangalore as Professor of English Literature in the St. Aloysius College. At the latter place he made himself beloved by all through his genial and amiable character, and was highly respected on account of his exemplary life and his truly Christian principles. His health began to fail about a month ago, and on the morning of the 3rd inst., brain-fever set in, and he expired about noon on the same day. We earnestly recommend his soul to the prayers of his many friends and the faithful in general.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

A MURDER IN KATHIAWAR.—On last Monday morning the dead body of a woman of the Dhed caste, apparently murdered, was discovered hastily buried in an earth pit behind the residence of Mr. R. B. Booth, the Agency Engineer, by some women who went to dig at the pit as usual. They at once raised an alarm and reported the matter to the city Fouzdar. The woman whose name was Goojeee, was the wife of Limboo Chokoo, a hamal in the service of the Agency Engineer. On Sunday evening at about 8. p.m. she took her husband's evening meal as usual to the bungalow of his master. She was seen entering the compound by a number of people, but none saw her going out. It appears that the husband had never been on loving terms with her ; his affections having been diverted in another channel ; and on that evening an altercation having taken place between them the man cut her throat with a sharp knife, having previously gagged her mouth with a duster belonging to his master. After murdering her he wrapped up the body in a sheet of cloth and went and buried it in the earth pit. The man is in custody and the matter is being investigated by the city authorities. The man admits that the sheet belongs to him. The murder appears to have been committed at the instigation of another woman with whom the murderer lived, and who is at present in Junagadh.—*Kathiawar Times.*

OFFENCE AGAINST THE MUNICIPAL ACT.—A Marwari, named Kishandas, was charged by the Municipality yesterday before Mr. Cooper at the Fort Police Court, at the instance of Mr. R. P. Brunton, with having neglected to fill in a form giving information as to property &c., required under sec, 155 of the Municipal Act. Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, appeared to prosecute. The ward clerk in C or Bhooleshwar ward gave evidence to the effect that he had served the requisition on the defendant on the 1st February. The statement had not been filled in and sent to the municipal office, as was proved by the production of the inward register. The defendant stated in a reply to the requisition that he had already sent in the information required and requested the Municipal Collector to strike his name off the list of those who had complied with sec. 155. Mr. Crawford said that no such filled in form had been received, and that under sec. 473 of the Municipal Act the defedant was liable to be punished under Sec. 176 of the Indian Penal Code. His worship said he could not convict the accused, as there was no reason to doubt his assertion that he had sent in the form by his servant. Mr. Crawford said it was very difficult to get a conviction in these cases, in fact almost impossible. His worship said that all he could do was to advise the Municipality to have a note printed on the forms in two vernacular languages, to the effect that every person after filling in a form and forwarding it to the Municipality should get a receipt for the same.

A TROUBLESOME TREE.—L. Gonsalves, head luggage clerk at the Victoria Terminus, was charged yesterday by Babu Gopal Shet before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, with maliciously cutting down a pepul tree, the property of the complainant, and thereby damaging his property. Mr. Atmaram appeared for the prosecution and Mr. De Souza for the defence. The complainant in his sworn information stated that the pepul tree in question grew on a way which separated his property at Mazagon, in Matharpacady, from that of the defendant. The tree belonged to him, as the trunk was on his side of the wall, and the branches only hung over the grounds of the defendant. He stated that on Sunday, the 3rd Feb., the tree was cut down by the defendant's servants at the instance of the defendant, who was present. Mr. Ryan, Station Master at the Victoria Terminus, was called by the defence to prove an *alibi*. In cross-examination he stated that Christian clerks had to come to work on Sundays as on any other days. From his master register he stated that the defendant was present at his work on the day in question, but he could not vouch for his being present the whole day, as he had not all his clerks under his eyes the whole day. With regard to the defendant, he would certainly miss him if he was not present when the mail trains left. Mr. Atmaram said that there was plenty of time for the defendant to leave the station at 2 p.m. after the departure of the Raichur Mail, put in an appearance in Mazagon for a couple of hours, and be back at the Victoria Terminus at 6 p.m. for the Jubbulpore Mail. His worship, who had seen the property in question, in disposing of the case, said that the tree certainly belonged to the complainant, although some of the branches overhung the compound of the defendant. There was a doubt, from the evidence given, as to the presence of the defendant, when the tree was cut down, but in his own mind he had no doubt that the defendant knew about the cutting down of the tree. He would, therefore, acquit the accused. Mr. De Souza asked his worship for compensation for his client, but his worship said he would certainly not give any compensation.

THE JAIN UNION CLUB.—In response to an invitation of the above club, poet Raujeebhai Dewraj gave a lecture on the "Ancient prosperity of the Jains" before an extraordinary meeting which was held in the Hall of the Jain Association of India, Pydownee, on Tuesday, under the presidency of Dr. Jamnadas Premchand, L. M. and S. There were present upwards of 200 Jains, among whom were Messrs. Doongersey Sejpal, Herjee Hunraj, Bhimsi Manek, Chhaganjee Dudha, Manekchand Kapoorchand, Muganlal Dulpatram, Balachand Tarachand, Khubchand Jethabhai, Gordhanbhai Haribhai, Narandas Hirachand Kanoori, and others. Manilal Hathesing Nanavutty, the honorary secretary of the club, having opened the proceedings, the lecturer having cited a Sanskrit shloka, commenced his lecture by tracing the history of the Jains from the time of *Mahaveswami*, the last *Tirthakara*. He then dwelt upon the subject at great length, and alluded to several examples of kings and rich persons following and spreading Jainism in the ancient times. He pointed out that from modern history it was evident that Jainism was at its zenith in the time of King Koomarpal of Gujrat, who had embraced Jainism. After citing many similar examples, he said he regretted very much to find the Jains degenerating in the present times on account of disunion, want of education, and such other circumstances now prevailing among them. He requested the audience to follow the examples of ancient Jains, and thus bring the Jainism to better light. He concluded by reading a verse composed by himself for the occasion, and resumed his seat amidst loud cheers. Messrs. Fatechund Kapoorchund and Mohuplal Hemchund then expressed their views on the subject. Then followed the president's address at great length, and referred to great many points of use to the Jains, and stated that of the several reasons of the fall of the Jains, early marriage was one. He thanked the lecturer on behalf of the club for the trouble he had taken in delivering such an elaborate lecture. On the motion of Mr. Balchund Tarachund, seconded by Mr. Manilal Hathesing, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, and the meeting then dispersed amid cheers.

H. H. THE JAM OF JAMNAGAR AT THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION.

HIS HIGHNESS THE JAM OF JAMNAGAR visited the Alexandra School on Thursday afternoon, accompanied by his suite and Mr. H. A. Wadya. His Highness was received by the President and the directors of the institution. Miss Serene N. Cowasji and Mrs. Rustam K. R. Cama were also present. His Highness, who is fond of European music, was much pleased with the singing of the pupils, and several of the young ladies sang solos. After the programme of music had been gone through, His Highness was so pleased that he asked to hear yet another song, a request which was immediately gratified. On enquiries from his Highness the honorary secretary, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, informed His Highness that the school was open to all classes of the native community, and that it was highly indebted to many Maharajas and Princes for munificent gifts to the institution from time to time, the piano in part having been purchased from a donation of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda. Some recitations and kindergarten songs also proved a source of pleasure to His Highness, who intimated that he would become one of the life governors of the institution by subscribing a thousand rupees to the funds of the institution. The maps and copy books also pleased His Highness, who expressed his surprise at the maps having been so neatly coloured.

His Highness was pleased to inscribe his signature in the Visitors' Book to the following remark made at his direction :—"H. H. the Maharaja Jam Saheb and suite visited the Alexandra Institute this afternoon. His Highness was much pleased with the bright, clever faces of the pupils. The singing and recitation were excellent." The National Anthem was sung, and the usual distribution of garlands of flowers and nosegays brought the proceedings to a close.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM LIBRARY.

THE third annual general meeting of the above library was held on Wednesday in the Library rooms at Bhendy Bazaar, Mr. Nuzmoodin Tyabjee presiding. Mr. Nuzmoodin Tyabjee was appointed chairman of the Library for the current year. The report of the managing committee, together with the audited balance sheet, was accepted. The following six gentlemen were appointed members of the managing committee :—Messrs. Nuzmoodin Tyabjee, Shabu Bux Gul Mahomed Bavu Saheb, Kazi Ismail Kazi Mahomed Meya Porebundree, Ibrahimbhai Dossibhai, Gulham Ali Gulam Hussain, and Nuzar Mahomed Fatialy (honorary secretary.) For the admission free of the members the following resolution was passed :—(*a*) That every member of the managing committee shall be at liberty at any meeting of the managing committee to propose during each year not more than two persons for admission into the Library as free members; (*b*) that the persons so proposed shall be admitted free to the Library only on the unanimous agreement of the members present at the meeting at which the proposal is submitted ; (*c*) that all free members shall cease to be free members after the lapse of two years from the date of admission unless duly re-elected ; (*d*) and that all free members shall cease to be members on the application of three paying members requesting the removal of such free members' name from the register of members. It was also resolved that no propositions to add to or alter the existing rules shall be brought before any meeting unless due notice of same shall have been given, and unless there shall be present at least twenty first and second class members at such meeting, and such proposition shall not be adopted unless it shall be agreed to by at least three-fourths of the members present.

A resolution was likewise passed that students without any distinction of caste are to be admitted on half fee.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting dispersed.

THERE is a good deal of the "milk of human kindness" left in Mr. Henry Irving, writes a correspondent, although he does nightly purge himself of it in his representation of "Macbeth." I hear that he pays a nice little annuity to Mr. Lewis, the adapter of "The Bells" from the German, although not compelled to do so by terrestrial enactment. Mr. Lewis has not sustained the reputation gained by "The Bells," and may be described as "single-play Lewis." He is still in the land of the living, and may be met at the bars of certain public-houses not far from Fleet-street —with a curious survival of intellectual distinction mingling with a generally dissipated air.

WHENEVER Lord Salisbury makes a speech, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, you always hear people discussing his character next day. Is he a cynical pessimist ? or a statesman of social sympathies ? Is he a great man ? or only a little one with a big strut ? Is he made of iron, or only, as the Italian diplomatist said at the Berlin Congress, "a lath painted to look like iron" ?

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD AN INSURANCE OFFICE BY SETTING FIRE TO A HOUSE.

AT the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury, Khimjee Hurjee, a Bhattia, was charged with setting fire to a house in order to defraud Messrs. Volkart Brothers, agents to an insurance office. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was not represented by counsel.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury, stated the chief facts of the case for the prosecution to be these. The prisoner was charged with setting fire to a house situated in Pattak Wady on the 23rd January last. He along with others set fire to the house for the purpose of obtaining the value of the house from an insurance office with which the house was insured for Rs. 6,000, its real value being about Rs. 3,000. It was hoped that, had the house been destroyed by the fire, they would have made a profit of from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000, which they intended to divide among themselves. Originally three men were charged before the magistrate in connection with the offence. The first of them was Morarjee Petamber, the owner of the house, and the third man was one Jalla Amir. To the last named a pardon had been tendered on condition of his fully disclosing all the circumstances connected with the crime. He was examined before the magistrate and would be called before the jury. The owner, Morarjee, was accused before the magistrate, who, however, was of opinion that there was not sufficient evidence against him and discharged him on the 26th March last. It was not for the learned counsel in that place to question the discretion of the magistrate in making the order of discharge. The result was that, Jalla being tendered a pardon and Morarjee being discharged by the magistrate, the prisoner Khimjee was the only person placed in the dock. The learned counsel said he could not suggest any reasons why Jalla made the disclosures he did. His story was that he did not know Morarjee until about a fortnight before the day of the fire. Accused came and told him that there was a house which had been insured, and that he was to get a share of the profit if the house was destroyed by fire, and he offered to pay Jalla Rs. 50 if he assisted by renting a room in the house. The next day the accused hired a room for Jalla in the left of the house. They went to the bazar and purchased a number of pots and other articles and placed them in the room. Although the room was hired for Jalla, the prisoner kept with him the key of the lock. The following day the three men went and bought half a load of firewood, for which Morarjee paid the money. He also supplied the money for a tin of kerosine oil which was taken to the room with some empty gunny bags. It was one evening proposed to empty the tin and to get rid of it by throwing it into the gully adjoining the house. For that purpose the iron bars of the window of Jalla's room were removed, but two of the bars having fallen or been thrown upon the roof of the adjoining house, a great uproar was raised by the tenants of the adjoining house. On the evening of the 23rd January last, the day the house was set fire to, all the three persons were in Jalla's room and were seen there by the tenants. Jalla said that the gunny bags were placed in an empty room opposite to his own room, where they poured out the kerosine oil upon the gunny bags and lighted them. A blazing fire was lighted, and having locked the door of their room, they ran downstairs. A portion of the loft was burned ; and the strong smell of kerosine oil had been perceived by the tenants. It appeared that Jalla had taken out of the prisoner's pocket a Gujaratee paper writing by which Morarjee promised to pay the prisoner Rs. 500 in the event of his house being destroyed by fire and of profits accruing out of the business.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Jalla Amir examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick : I am a watch repairer and live in Bengaleepoora with my wife. I know the accused and also Morarjee Petamber. I have known the accused for many years. He is a house-broker. Six or seven months ago he stood surety for me in the Police Court. I remember a fire that took place in a house in Pattak Wady in January last. I became acquainted with Morarjee about a fortnight before the fire. He was the owner of the house that was burned. He lived at Chinch Bunder, which is about a mile from Pattack Wady. The accused also lived at Chinch Bunder near Morarjee. The accused introduced me to the latter. At first the accused told me that Morarji was the owner of a house which was purchased for Rs. 3,300, for which a false deed was prepared for Rs. 5,000, and which was insured at Volkart Brothers for Rs. 6,000. The accused said that if I assisted in setting fire to the house, we should be largely profited. He showed me a writing in Gujeratee, by which the accused was promised the payment of Rs. 500 in case of profit being made, I read the Gujerates writing and returned it to the accused. I asked the accused what I should expect for assisting him. He said I should get Rs. 50. I agreed to receive the amount. It was proposed to rent a room in that house in my name. The next day the accused came to my house with Morarjee, who paid him a rupee to purchase and place certain articles in the room hired in my name. Morarjee asked me if I was the man secured by the accused for the purpose in view, and I said I was. Morarjee then left, and I and the accused went to Abdul Rahman Street and purchased a mat for two annas. Near the Crawford Market we purchased four earthen pots of a Khoja shop-keeper. We next went to [illegible] Street and purchased a cumbersome cooking-room, a tin kerosine lamp, and a padlock. We then went to the loft-room which had been hired for me and placed the things there. There are five other rooms in the loft, and a flight of stairs leads up to it. There are three rooms on each side of the landing-place. Two or three of them were occupied and the rest were empty. After half an hour or an hour, the accused fastened the padlock to the door of the room and we then left the place, the accused retaining the key. The next day Morarjee, the accused, and I went to the room in Pattak Wady about 11 a.m. I and the accused were told to walk ahead and Morarjee followed us with half a load of firewood. We walked slowly, and Morarjee having joined us, we three entered the house together. A cooly carried the firewood. We saw Morarjee purchase the firewood at a depot at the corner of Pattak Wady. Morarjee asked the accused "how will you set fire now?" The accused said he would purchase tins of kerosine and set fire to the firewood. Morarjee paid accused Rs. 5-8-0 for purchasing two tins of kerosine. The accused locked the door of the room, retaining the key, and the three then went to a liquor-shop, where Morarjee purchased liquor for nine annas, and they all drank it. Morarjee said "we drink liquor together, don't mention to any one the proposal to set fire to the house." Having had our drink, we separated that day. I and the accused went to the Pattak Wady house every second or third day, whenever the accused came to call me. On another occasion, the accused showed me a tin of kerosine oil and three or four gunny bags which he had brought to the room. He cut the top of the tin and proposed to get rid of the tin after emptying the oil over the gunny bags. He next proposed to get rid of the tin by throwing it out of a window into the adjoining gully. We then removed some of the iron bars of the window so as to pass the tin through. I was told to throw away the bars, and I threw two bars upon the roof of the adjoining houses. This was about 9 or 9-30 p.m. An uproar was raised by the tenants of the next house about the noise made by the falling of the bars. Some persons came up to make inquiries. I and the accused lay down and shammed being asleep. After a few minutes we opened the door. A Bhaiyah who came to make inquiries saw the bars removed and asked who had removed them. We said we were asleep and did not know. An alarm was raised by the tenants of the next house about the falling of the iron bars, and a police sepoy was sent for. We simply said we did not know who had thrown the bars on to the roof. On the day the fire was set to the house, the accused came to call me, and I, the accused, and Morarjee were in the room of the loft up till 9 p.m. At that hour Morarjee left the place. No preparations had been made then ; but the oil, the gunny bags, &c., were in the room. Before leaving the place, Morarjee said to us, "Set fire in such a way that no one would know anything about it, and then run away." Seeing that the tenants were all sleeping, we commenced operations about 9-30 p.m. By accused's direction, I took and placed the gunny bags in an empty room opposite to mine. The accused brought the tin and poured the oil upon the gunny bags. A child of a tenant began to cry, and we had to stop operations. About 10 p.m. we set fire by lighting the gunny bags. We locked our room and were going downstairs when we saw a man and a woman come out of a room in which the child was crying. The accused had set fire to the gunny bags, and it was blazing away when we went downstairs. We then went away. The next day I called upon the accused for the Rs. 50. He said he would get it from Morarjee and pay me the following day. That day he said he had not received the money. I went to Morarjee, but he also put me off, saying that as soon as he got the money from the insurance office he would pay me Rs. 500 instead of Rs. 50. I had taken out of accused's pocket the paper writing passed to him by Morarjee. I did not tell the accused that I had taken it. I afterwards gave information to the police of the facts connected with the attempt to set fire to the house, and I handed Morarjee's document over to the police.

To the prisoner : You told me that you could not do the work yourself, as it was a job for two men.

To the Judge : About eighteen months ago I was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for receiving stolen property.

Other evidence in the case showed that Morarjee mortgaged the house after having failed to burn it down ; and that it was afterwards sold by the mortgagee for less than Rs. 3,000. Morarjee had now disappeared from Bombay and could not be found. Suntoo Nathoo, the seller of the tin of kerosine oil, who did not appear to give evidence in this court, had his recognizance for Rs. 1,000 estreated.

The accused, when asked if he had anything to say, stated that he had been before the magistrate on several occasions, being detained in the police chowkey. Morarjee assured him that he would spend Rs. 2,000 to get him free and had made arrangements with the police to get him released and he told him not to say anything to any one about the matter.

Morarjee (prisoner said) was the real criminal, but he had been let off. He himself was an innocent man and was not present when the fire broke out.

His Lordship said it was late for him to commence his summing up, which was accordingly postponed until this (Saturday) morning.

His Lordship intimated that on the conclusion of this case he would commence the trial of the prisoners in the "Golden Gang case," that is about noon to-day (Saturday).

THE REV. J. HENDERSON, Junior Presbyterian chaplain of Poona, having been granted leave for 60 days, the Rev. J. H. Mackay, M. A., Chaplain of Kirkee, will act as Presbyterian chaplain at Poona in addition to his own duties during the absence of the Rev. J. Henderson.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

ON Thursday Professor Forrest delivered the fourth of the Wilson Philological Lectures on the growth of the English language and literature. The lecturer said :—In my last lecture I mentioned how the religious fervour produced in the hearts of the people by the preaching of the Friars found expression in moral and religious poems written in the native language. The most striking of these is a song of the Creation and of Israel to the death of Moses, drawn from the books of Genesis and Exodus, with supplementary detail from the book of Numbers. "One should love," says the poet of Genesis, "the rhyme that teaches laymen how he may defend himself, love God and serve Him, though he be not learned in books ; how, with peace and love towards all Christians, he may win, below and above, the love of the Almighty, who will give him everlasting bliss and rest." "The song," the poet tells us, "is drawn from Latin into English, and Christian men who hear the story of salvation in little words of speech of their own land should be as glad as birds are at the coming of the dawn." The speech of the story of Genesis and Exodus is the East Midland dialect in a southern form ; but the measure of the verse is derived from French poets. These poems are supposed to have been written, though possibly not by the same poet, about the year 1250. Eight years after this date, the Proclamation which announced the provisions of Oxford the first great reform in English administration, to the English people was put forth in Latin, in French, and in English. As this was the first recognition of the native tongue since the Conquest, it has been spoken of as the first specimen of English. The dialect of the documents is southern with a slight midland admixture, and represents, no doubt, the London speech of the day. London, being in a Saxon county, had at first a southern dialect, but its position as the capital, as well as its proximity to the midland district, caused its dialect to become more and more midland. It was only natural that London the capital of the kingdom, should not adopt the dialect of the South nor the dialect of the North, but a dialect which held a middle place between extremes at both ends. The announcement of the Proclamation in English shows that the leaders of the nation realised the growing importance of the class to whom English was more familiar than French or Latin. French was still the fashionable language, but men were rising who had begun to regret that their own native speech was neglected. Robert of Gloucester in the reign of Edward I. complained that "there is no land that holdeth not to its kindly speech save England only."

The lecturer then proceeded to discuss the many romances that were written during the reign of Edward I, the first in English in name and in heart. After giving a long account of Havelock and Horn the two romances founded on Anglo-Danish tradition, the lecturer said :—Another romance which appeared in the middle of the thirteenth century, and was greatly popular, was that of Alexander. Alexander is a character like Charlemagne and King Arthur, whose career appeals to the imagination, and it has been a theme for writers in all lands. The Greek romance was first translated into Latin, and since then it has found its way into France, Italy, Germany, Spain and England. The English romance of King Alexander consists of two parts. The first gives an account of his youth and of his conquest of Darius ; the second of his adventures in India. Six centuries ago Englishmen were told that "India begins at Medo, and stretches farthest of all Eastern lands ; the southern half touches the Afric Sea, the north Mount Caucasus. There is twice summer in that land, and never more winter or cold It is a land full of all wealth. Fruit, wines, and corn they gather twice in one year. There are five thousand cities without reckoning isles' castles, and borough towns. There are nine thousand strange sorts of people. In India there is a water called Ganges, in which swim strong fishes three hundred feet in length." But our forefathers were not entirely dependent on romance writers for their knowledge of foreign lands. In the year 1357 appeared a book of travels by Johan de Mandeville who had spent many years in travelling in Eastern countries. He first drew up his observations in Latin and then according to almost all modern historians of English literature he translated it himself into English. This assertion is based on the following words found in the preface :—"I had put this boke out of Latyn into Frenche and translated it again out of Frenche into Englysshe, that every man of my Nacion may understand." But the French words "Je cusse" ought to be translated, "I should have" instead of "I had," and the words "and translated it agen out of Frenche into Englysshe" have been added by a copyist. It had also been shown that the current Latin and English texts cannot possibly have been made by Mandeville himself. Thus the title "father of English prose" so often applied to Mandeville does not by right belong to him. Mandeville states that he visited Chaldea, Persia, Armenia, Lybia, Chaldea, and a great part of Ethiopia, Amazonia, India the Less and the Greater, and Isles that are about India. Careful research, however, has shown that only a small portion of the book contains the experiences of the writer. For in mediæval works of travel, fiction and facts were often linked together. But there is a great deal in Mandeville which could only have been gained by experience or knowledge acquired by colloquial intercourse in the East. And his work will always prove a delightful reading, both on account of the subject matter and the terseness and simplicity and quaintness of the style in which it is written. The English version is also a noted landmark in the growth of our [illegible] for it shows that the [illegible] made a considerable advance since the time of Robert of Gloucester, and had acquired greater command and flexibility as shown in the writings of Robert Brunne, which mark the translation from early middle English to late middle English. Robert Mannying of Brunne, now Bourne in Lincolnshire, was a monk belonging to a monastery near his native town. He executed a new version of Wace's Brut, and added to it a translation of the French rhyming chronicle of English history written by Peter Langtoft, who fifty years previously had despaired of anything not written in French being read. Robert also translated the "Manuel des Pechiez" written by another Englishman—William of Waddington. The object of the Manuel was to give religious instruction by means of moral anecdotes on the subject of the Ten Commandments, the seven deadly sins, and the twelve graces. Robert added many lively new stories which made his work more lively than the original. The good monk tells men, "it not prond that you are wise, or of your beauty, or of your strength, or of your riches, or of your singing, and beware of men of fair and flowery and laughing words." Robert wrote in his native dialect, "not for the lerid, bot for the lewed" (untaught) that they should" haf solace" in "felawship when that sitte samen."

From Robert Brunne, as I have stated, we pass from the Early to the Later Middle English. The change from old Middle English was characterised by the loss of many native words and the adoption of French words in their place : many old inflexions were lost and replaced by prepositions and auxiliary verbs. The case ending of nouns had begun to be abandoned, excepting that of the genitive singular ; a simple system of gender, making all names of things without life neuter, had taken the place of the artificial system prevailing in old English. During this period also occurs the development of different dialects. The Ancren Riwle, the Proclamation of Henry III, and the Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester were written in the Southern dialect, but Robert Brunne and Mandeville were written in the Midland. The time, however, was nigh when the latter should become our English. The Romance of Alexander, the English version of Mandeville, the writings of Robert of Bourne, herald the approach of the coming English language. The Conquest had never been able to change the Saxon speech of the masses, but it destroyed the cultivated English whose life depended upon literature and literary standard. French became the language of the higher classes, and in some respects the standard language. The native speech became dialetic. For a century and a half no two authors wrote in a dialect of his own. By slow degrees French words came to be used for English words, for men did not care to borrow from their conquerors. But, after having lost Normandy, England again became an English power. Englishmen no longer regarded French as the language of the conquerors, but the language of the educated classes. National pride did not check the spread of the French language nor the free adoption of French words. The majority of men were familiar with the three languages—English, French, and Latin—and during the thirteenth century, the literature of the land was expressed in the three languages. But there was no blending between the French and English languages. The French, as it spread wider, grew thinner, and the native tongue grew stronger and more in use and respect till the fourteenth century, when it appeared in full vigour. And Englishmen once more had a standard language. The causes which led to this must be discussed more fully in my next.

The next Lecture will be delivered this evening at 5.15 P. M.

CALENDAR.—APRIL, 1889.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon	April	16th, 3h. 9·9m., a.m.
Last Quarter	"	22nd, 6h. 47·1m., p.m.
New Moon	"	30th, 6h. 56·3m., a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise.	Sun-set.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M. H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 13	Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Gaiety Theatre: Stanley Co., 9 p.m.	5 40	6 15	9 37m 9 59 a	3 24m 3 36 a
Sun. 14	Palm Sunday. Sirat Fire : Meeting Madhav Baug, 4 p.m. Departure of Jam of Jamnagar.	5 45	6 16	10 22m 10 37 a	4 0m 4 10 a
Mon. 15	Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. English mail expected per s. s. Assam.*	5 44	6 16	11 6m 11 14 a	4 39m 4 53 a
Tu. 16	Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	5 41	6 16	11 49m 11 31 a	5 14m 5 33 a
Wed. 17	Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Standing Committee, Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 43	6 16	0 31 a — —	5 52m 6 18 a
Thr. 18	Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Maundy Thursday.	5 42	6 17	0 28m 1 11 a	6 31m 7 2 a
Fri. 19	Good Friday. Departure of the English mails per s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind.	5 41	6 17	1 6m 1 38 a	7 12m 7 49 a

* Left Aden at 3 a.m. on Tuesday, 16th instant.

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THE Clan Line s. s. C. McGregor, 1,926 tons, Captain S. H. Palmer, sailed yesterday for Cocconada in ballast.

THE s. s. Hindoo, Captain Baker, cleared yesterday for Cutch and Coast with a general cargo and 400 deck passengers.

THE Maciver Line s s N iagara 2,044 tons, Captain Mcconichy, arrived in Port yesterday evening from Liverpool, Glasgow, and Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line s s Aston Hall, 2,254 tons, Captain J H Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Liverpool with a general cargo and Doctor Riordan, as saloon passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 960 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived yesterday evening from Busheer with a general cargo, 3 cases opium, and the following cabin passengers:—Mr Mengal, Mrs King and 2 children, General C E Walker, and Apothecary Bell, wife and 5 children, and 148 deck passengers.

THE French s. s. Labourdonnais, 1,274 tons, Captain P. Sibilet, sailed yesterday for Aden and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following cabin passengers.—For Marseilles.—Mr P Charriol, Mr F Guyon, Mr and Mrs A Simeon, Agent of the Messageries Maritime Co., Mr A Schneider, Mr J Aghancur, Mr A Mook and Miss Mook. For Kurrachee.—Mrs Cumming and 3 children, Mr G Antippa, and Mr S Conliaton, and 60 deck passengers.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM CHINA.

THE P and O Co's s s Khiva, 1,452 tons, Captain E Crewe, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, as extra steamer, with a general cargo and 224 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawar, 3,927 tons, Captain L. H. Moule, sailed yesterday evening with the China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Sydney.—Mr. G. P. Curtiss, Mr and Mrs H Stanley, Miss A Childs and Miss Clifton. For Melbourne.—Mr J Healey, Mr J Archer, Miss Rogers, Mr S A Duigan, Mr and Mrs Uphell and 2 infants, Mr G Well, Madame Carandine, and Miss Morland. For Colombo:—Mrs Sleater, Miss Thorne, T R H the Grand Duke and Duchess of Oldenburg, Count and Countess Hohenhau, Prince Hohenhau, Mr J Andree, Miss Whitcombe, Mr Whitcombe, and Miss R Kimber.

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ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
12	Aston Hall (s)	Hill	Liverpool, March 13
	Khiva (s)	Crewe	China, March 9.
	Steam Yacht Zingara	Caws	Oomrut.
	Assyria (s)	Robertson	Busheer, March 30.
	Niagara (s)	Macconichy	Liverpool, Glasgow, and London

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	Labourdonnais (s)	Sibilet	Kurrachee & Aden.
	Hampstead (s)	Jones	Rangoon.
	Peshawar (s)	Moule	China.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden.
	C. Macgregor (s)	Palmer	Coconada.

The following vessel obtained port clearance yesterday:—Steamer Hindoo, Baker, for Cutch and Coast.

The following vessel was entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Chindwara, for Calcutta and Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—2 hogsheads whisky, J Connell.

FROM LONDON.

Ganges s—80 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
Oriental s—19 packages wine, Phillips and Co; and 3 cases flavouring essences, Pallonjee Sorabji.
Bothwell Castle s—100 cases ale, Ewart Latham and Co; and 58 cases perfumery, Framji Sands and Co.
Abiato s—1 hogshead rum, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy.
Horn Head s—3 hogsheads brandy, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—12 cases whisky, Hormusjee Cursetjee; 1 cask whisky, John Fleming and Co; and 125 cases whisky, Kerr, Tarruck and Co.
Europa s—1 hogshead gin, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy.
Clan MacGregor s—1 hogshead whisky, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy.
Clan Graham s—25 cases whisky, J M Heyn.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peshawar s—50 cases wine, Cawasjee Dinshaw and Bros.

FROM HULL.

Sorrento s—1 barrel spirit, E V Dalal.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton, Robertson Bros; 81 bales cotton, Latiff Noor Mamed; 4,002 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 296 bales cotton, Booth and Co; 200 bales wool, G Toolseedas; 24 bales wool, 39 bales goat-hair, and 22 bales hemp, S M S Baboola; and 100 bales hemp, D Chuganlal.
Knight Errant s—6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 500 bales cotton, and 5,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.
Kirby Hall s—50 bales wool, C Jaitha; 459 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 55 bales wool, J Khimji; 446 cwts myrabolums, A Khimjee; 500 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 16 bales wool, S Dossa; 40 bales wool, Volkart Bros; 1,220 cwts myrabolums, H Govindjee; 150 cwts linseed, C C Jussawalla; 25 cwts deer horns, Jan Mamed Remtoola; and 507 cwts myrabolums, A Khimji.
Chicago s—100 cwts myrabolums, C C Jussawalla.

FOR LONDON.

Siam s—11 cases woolen chader, T Ghimsundass; 3 cases woolen shawl, D Sassoon and Co; 3 cwts ivory, R Dossa.
Vesta s—53 cwts dry ginger, L Khutton; 485 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 863 cwts myrabolums, S Ramjee; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ld; 55 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 15 bales tanned skins, J Purdhan; 16 bales tanned skins, Hajee Cassum Hajee Gunny; and 12 bales tanned skins, M Fazal and Co.
Raroon s—375 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 6 bales rugs, Haim and David; 5 tanned hides, H Jawael; 48 cwts gum, S M Baboola; 126 cwts ginger, H Curanjee; 75 cwts horns, W Gamjee; 281 cwts olibanum, V Hajee; and 112 cwts gum Arabic, D Chuganlal.

FOR HAVRE.

Naples s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 218 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 370 bales cotton, A S Moodliar and Co; 100 cwts cress seed, A Blaschock and Co; 1,480 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; and 1,428 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Knight Companion s—110 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 24 cwts gum Arabic, F Hurst; 1,062 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co; and 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

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Draco s—160 bales cotton, Thos A Moore and Co

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Peshawar s—9 boxes silver coins, Byramjee Cursetji.

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Peshawar s—2 boxes silver coins, Byramjee Cursetjee.

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Peshawar—5 chests opium, S Sethia; 169 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 5 chests opium, N J Sassoon; 7 chests opium, D Dwarkabux; 14 chests opium, B Bunsidhar; 7 chests opium, R Buldeo; 6 chests opium, S J David and Company; 12 chests opium, R Jugunath; and 15 chests opium, K Hurmookrai

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peshawar s—7 chests opium, R Hurmookrai; 30 chests opium, S E Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, J Samirmul; 16 chests opium, S Sethea; 15 chest opium, G Krishnaji; 5 chests opium, N J Sassoon; 3 chests opium, S Budrinarain; 3 chests opium, S Ramnath; 15 chests opium, B Balchund; 13 chests opium, D Dwarkabux; 3 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; and 6 chests opium, J Moolchund.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 12.

LONDON financial quotations under yesterday's date show but little change from those of Wednesday evening. Consols remained at 98⅛; and Bar Silver was still worth 42½d. per oz. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower in Fours at £67⅛, and ¼ down in 4½ per cent. at £70⅜. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 109; as also were French Rentes in Paris at 85. The weekly returns of the Bank of England make the Reserve 42 per cent. of the Liabilities, or 3 per cent. greater than it was a week ago. The Bank rate remained at 3 per cent., and in the market rates of discount there was no further reduction yesterday. Braziers' Copper is still quoted at £48 per ton.

In General Produce, Linseed is called unchanged; but quotations show an advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta seed to arrive via the Cape, and to the same extent in Liverpool quality by both routes. Rapeseed continued dull at previous rates. Coffee was firm, and both Mid-Plantation and Medium Mysore were 2s. per cent dearer. The Wheat Market remained steady, and Tuesday's quotations are repeated for all descriptions.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening, Surats firm; but business had been upon a smaller scale, the total Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, including, however, again 1,500 bales of Surats. In spot prices the only change was in "Fine" Oomras, which was 1-16d. higher at 5½d. per lb.; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher for the nearest deliveries, and 1-64d. up in all other positions.

There was a further advance of ¼ cent. in ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday at 10½ cents; while July Futures were 12 points higher at 10·52 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales going against 2,000 bales and 3,000 bales for last and the previous years, respectively; and the totals since the opening of the season now give the following figures:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Thursday's Receipts...	6,000	2,000	3,000
Five days' do. ...	32,000	22,000	19,000
Since 1st Sept.' 88 ...	5,274,000	5,153,000	5,103,000

In sympathy with the above advices, we have had a strong market here to-day, and an advance in prices of Re. 1 to Rs. 3 has been established. Mail work and the enhanced rates demanded by sellers have interfered somewhat with business; but the sales sum up over 5,000 bales of ready stuff, of which nearly 2,000 bales were Bengals, at Rs. 176 to Rs. 197½ per candy. The other purchases consisted almost entirely of Oomra descriptions, including rather large lines of Dhulia, at Rs 196-205; Jalgaum at Rs. 207½; and Pachora, at Rs. 196-203½; together with smaller parcels of Karanja, at Rs. 209; Chalisgaum, at Rs. 200; and Oojein, at Rs. 199. A little Cutch found takers at Rs. 190; and some Dharwar was contracted for at Rs. 220 for May delivery.

WHEAT.—Demand having subsided, a small business has been transacted in this market; but the feeling remains steady, and prices are quite unchanged.

SEEDS are also steady in tone, but with comparatively few transactions reported; yesterday evening's rates, however, are repeated for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,170 bales.
Wheat	47,195 cwt.
Linseed	7,630 „
Rapeseed	21,362 „
Gingelly	1,902 „
Groundnuts	1,562 „

FREIGHTS are weak, and there is again more pressure to secure cargo on the part of holders of tonnage by concessions in rates. Nothing of importance in the way of fresh business has transpired to-day, and rates are drooping at our quotations.

EXCHANGE opened at a decline of 1-32d. on yesterday evening's quotations. Business has been done in 3 months' sight credits at 1s. 4¼d. and 11-32d. for April, and at 1s. 4 11-32d. and 5-16 for May delivery. Calcutta influence has been absent, that market having been closed to-day, and we closed quiet at:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 7-32d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-16d. „
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 9-16d. „
Credits do.	1s. 4 3d. „
Francs do.	172½. „

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened firm, and though the feeling became weaker for a while on the sale of a pretty large lot of Four per cent. Paper, the market now recovered its tone again, and at closing, 100 5-16 was still the quotation for Fours for money. For account there have been buyers at 100⅛ and 100⅜ for the near and more distant settlements, respectively, 103¼ nominal is the quotation for 4½ per cent.

SHARES have been quiet with little doing in Mill Scrips. [illegible] changes reported on that line are in favour of buyers. Oriental rose 5, declined Rs 20, say to Rs. 430; Jevraz Balloo are Rs. 10, down at Rs. 1,010; Luckmidas Khimji are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 990; and Queen Rs. 2½, at Rs. 912½. Press shares, on the other hand, are higher in several cases, say Albert of Kurrachee Rs. 10, at Rs. 710; Bombay, Cotton, Mofussil, and New Indian Rs. 2½ each, at Rs. 137½, Rs. 422½, and Rs. 82½, respectively. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 up, at Rs. 3,425 for the first issue, and Rs. 10 higher for the third, at Rs. 360. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 957½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		957½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	980
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	11 do.	
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		122
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	67,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	419
National Bank of India	37,320	250	125	5 do.	116
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,250
Alliance Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	710
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	100	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	235
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	2·0	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	137½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	400xd
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,100
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	500			350
Fort Press Co.	356	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,500
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	510
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	412½
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	360
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	100
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	422½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	560
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	82½
Prince of W. Press	600	600	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	400
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1150xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	500
Volkart Press	665	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	640
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,120
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1 090
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£10	All	£3-16-9	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£100	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.c.	195 / 138
Badhum Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	138
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil.	75
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	505
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	5.0

TELEGRAMS.

THE CRAWFORD CASE.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DECISION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The decision of the Secretary of State in the Crawford Case is adverse to the accused.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Sir John Gorst, Under-Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said that the despatch from Lord Cross containing His Lordship's decision in the Crawford case had been forwarded to Bombay and was due there on the 15th inst., and would be presented to the Commons on the 16th inst.

THE POSITION OF THE MAMLUTDARS.

Sir John said that on the 9th inst. Lord Cross wired to Lord Reay as follows :—

"The general rule must be that magistrates who have given bribes must be deprived of their functions. I must, however, leave it to you to discriminate between the cases, but I appreciate the importance of the pledges given by the Government and leave you to compensate individuals as you think necessary; prompt action is essential."

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES CONVENTION.

A Bill for the execution of the Sugar Bounties Convention was read a first time in the House of Commons last night.

RENEWAL OF TRADE ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

A telegram from Chardjui states that the Ameer Abdul Rahman has consented to the resumption of commerce between the Northern Afghans and the Bokharans.

SLAVERY IN AFRICA.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Active negotiations are going on for the abolition of slavery in Africa, and a Conference of the Powers to discuss the matter is probable.

THE KING OF ITALY.

ROME, APRIL 11.

His Majesty King Humbert will arrive in Berlin on the 13th May on a visit to the Emperor William.

THE SILVER PLATE DUTIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

The Calcutta Trades Association in a note to the Government of India strongly protest against the decision of the Secretary of State regarding the silver plate duties. It states that, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Royal Commission on currency to abolish the duties, the Secretary of State refuses on the ground of the loss of revenue involved. The Association reminds Government of the heavy sacrifice made by India in regard to the removal of the cotton duties, and that India had some claim upon England for reciprocity on its part in permitting free competition between foreign and native manufactures. Moreover, the loss complained of would be very trivial in regard to drawback when the Government of India removed the import duties on silver plate and gold and jewellery left in the country on which this import had been levied, but which, nevertheless, did not pay drawback if the duties on silver plate were abolished and hall-marking rendered non-compulsory. India would benefit in two ways, first by finding another market for native industry and secondly by the beneficial effect on exchange of the rise in silver consequent on the large demand for that metal; the present tax of 33 per cent. on raw material is, the Association consider, enough to handicap any trade, and accounts for the silver trade being stationary, if not retrogressive.

BHOWNUGGER RELIEF FUND IN AID OF THE SURAT FIRE SUFFERERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, APRIL 12.

A representative meeting of the inhabitants of Bhownugger to raise a relief fund for the sufferers in the Surat fires was held in the High School hall this afternoon. The Diwan Saheb Azam Vithaldas Samaldas, on the motion of Mr. R. Proctor Sims, seconded by Azam Vajeshankar Gaorishankar, was voted to the chair. In a short but touching speech the chairman explained the object of the meeting and announced that His Highness the Maharajah Saheb has been pleased to subscribe Rs. 2,000, besides the Rs. 5,000 already sent to Bombay. After the necessary propositions of appointing committees, &c., were passed, subscription lists were circulated in the assembly. It is very gratifying to note that nearly Rs. 7,000 was subscribed on the spot, excluding the Rs. 5,000 already forwarded by His Highness. Great sympathy and enthusiasm are felt in this city for the poor sufferers at Surat rendered destitute and helpless.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

The services of Mr. R. W. Carlyle have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal on the forenoon of the 6th instant.

H. E. the Viceroy has appointed the Rev. Mr. W. F. Martin, Pastor of the Church of Scotland, Deolali, marriage registrar within the territories of Native States in the Rajputana Agency.

Surgeon W. H. Neilson, M.B., Medical Officer in charge Erinpura Irregular Force, has been appointed Officiating Agency Surgeon, Ulwar, vice Surgeon P. D. Pank, on furlough.

Mr. W. H. Egerton, Assistant Comptroller, Burma, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from the 4th May next.

The following officers have been admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—Lieutenant Charles Augustus Edwards, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Wing Officer, 35th Bengal Infantry, with effect from the 28th October 1887.

Lieutenant Robert Cobb Lye, Hampshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Bengal Infantry, with effect from the 24th January 1888.

Lieutenant Douglas Herbert, Lincolnshire Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, 13th Bengal Lancers, with effect from the 14th June 1887.

Lieutenant Arthur Tremearne Walling, Lincolnshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer 43rd Bengal Infantry, with effect from the 26th August 1887.

Lieutenant Lionel Nelson Leeds, Border Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Frontier Force, with effect from the 9th September 1887.

Lieutenant Charles Oliver Swanston, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Officiating Squadron Officer, 18th Bengal Lancers, with effect from the 18th September 1887.

Brigadier-General J. W. McQueen, C. B., Bengal S. C., A. D.C. to the Queen, Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, is granted furlough for six months under article 681, Army Regulations, Volume I., Part I.

The following officers have been granted leave of absence on private affairs under the Staff Corps Rules :—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Strittle, Bengal S. C., 5th Punjab Infantry, Frontier Force, for one year.

Captain C. H. More Molyneux, Bengal S. C., 1st Bengal Infantry, for one year.

Apothecary Thomas Tranfield, subordinate medical service, Bengal, has been pensioned.

The following promotions are notified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Arthur Salmon, Bombay S. C., to be Colonel, with effect from the 12th April.

Brigade-Surgeon E. O. Tandy to be Deputy Surgeon-General, *vice* Surgeon A. M. Dallas, C. I. E., retired, with effect from the 2nd April.

Brigade-Surgeon J. Richardson, M. B., *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General A. J. Cowie, with effect from the 19th April.

Sub-Conductor George Bittles has been confirmed in the present grade with effect from the 15th September 1888.

Lieutenant R. Cran, Lakhimpur Mounted Rifles, has been permitted to resign from the 1st January.

Captain W. V. Constable, R. E., Executive Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, has been granted furlough for two years from the 3rd May, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. Rigg, Deputy Manager, Burma State Railway, officiates as Manager, *vice* Mr. J. W. Buyers, on privilege leave.

CHARGE OF BRIBERY AGAINST A JAILER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 12.

The trial of Mr. Maneckjee, the late jailer, Central Jail, Cannanore, on charges of bribery and corruption will begin shortly before the Head Assistant Magistrate, Malabar. It is expected that this will lead to disclosures affecting some of the higher officials.

STORMY WEATHER IN BELUCHISTAN AND SUSPENSION OF TRAFFIC.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 12.

The recent storms which have swept over Beluchistan and the Punjab have done serious damage to the railways. The line between Gulistan and Killa Abdulla has been breached at the foot of the Khojak, while on the North-Western Railway some 80 yards of embankment near Nowshera have been destroyed, causing the suspension of through traffic.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, APRIL 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sutlej, with English Mails of 5th inst., left here for Bombay at 4 a.m. to-day.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The Bombay Mails of the 29th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The B. I. S. M. Co.'s steamer Navarino left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	½
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	85
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	70⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100
Bar Silver	42½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £22,600,000 ; unchanged ; public deposits, £9,300,000 ; decrease, £3,100,000 other deposits, £25,100,000 ; increase, £1,000,000 ; other securities, £21,900,000 ; decrease, £3,100,000 ; notes and gold, £14,400,000 ; increase, £100,000. The Bank's Reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, APRIL 11.

10 p.m. ...	79·0

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

6 a.m. ...	77·0
10 a.m. ...	85·5
2 p.m. ...	86·3
4 p.m. ...	81·6

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, April 12.—Pressure has increased briskly in Sind and decreased in nearly all other parts of the Indian region. The fall has been large in the Punjaub and brisk, except in the N.-W. P., the central parts of the country, and Madras. The readings are lowest in Bengal and relatively low over the peninsula, and off Malabar Coast. They are high in North-West Punjaub and Upper Assam. Winds are less variable : they are northerly over the greater part of North-Western and Western and Central India, south-easterly in the south of the peninsula, south-westerly in Bengal, and westerly in the Gangetic plain. They blow strongly in places. Temperature is one to two degrees above normal in Burma, the N.-W. P., Guzerat, and Madras, and from one to three degrees below in Bengal, the Punjaub, Bombay, and Sind. Weather is fair.

JOTTINGS FROM LONDON.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Two or three days after I post this letter there will land at Bombay a gentleman in whom we in London take a great deal of interest just now. You will, maybe, wonder what on earth induced the ex M.P. to visit India at this period when all good men are trying to get away, but you will be too languid to trouble much about him. If, however, you will transfer to your news-colums a cutting from the *New York Herald*, which I enclose, you will, perhaps, feel you have done all that virtue requires of you in reproducing the piquant details of feminine presence in the outer lobby of the House of Commons and suppers at the Aquarium. I have only one word more to add : that is, now you have got Mr. Gent-Davis, please keep him.

On Monday night Mr. Bradlaugh is to ask Sir John Gorst whether he is aware that during the period that Sir Lepel was in Central India, the civil establishment in Gwalior was greatly augmented and the salaries of certain officers increased ; whether prior to his appointment to the Agency, "and before his interference in the affairs of Gwalior," the annual revenue of that State was 1 crore and 10 lakhs and the expenditure 99 lakhs, showing an annual surplus of 11 lakhs ; whether the present time, although the revenue has been increased by 11 lakhs, being the interest of 3½ crores of the late ruler's savings invested after his death in Indian Government stock, there is an annual deficit of 7 lakhs, the revenue being 1 crore and 21 lakhs, and the expenditure 1 crore and 28 lakhs and whether Lord Cross will make inquiries as to the circumstances under which this state of things has occurred and lay upon the table the result of his inquiries.

THE SURAT FIRES.

We are informed that the secretaries to the Surat Fire Relief Fund having, through the kind offices of Mr. M. M. Bhownugree, applied to the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger, His Highness has generously subscribed the sum of Rs. 5,000.

Mr. Nensee Peroo Mahamad, accompanied by Mr. Nusserwanjee Palonji and brother, has been to Surat and distributed two thousand rupees amongst the fire-stricken people, giving them grain, clothes, &c., and getting them housed in temporary sheds. Mr. Jagmohandas Vandravandas, shroff of the Bhaisett Lodge, Bhooleshwar, sent to Surat yesterday a sum of Rs. 1,000 for the relief of the distressed poor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I returned only yesterday from Surat, where I had gone by the special train that left Grant Road Station on last Monday. I need not describe the helpless, heart-rending, and woe-begone condition of the people rendered roofless and homeless, for enough has appeared in your columns about it ; but I have one or two suggestions to make in connection with the fires.

One lamentable feature has been the recurrence of fire at different spots and at different times. No less than seven fires, more or less dangerous in character, have occurred within the short space of three days. This, no doubt, suggests the theory that this is the work of some inhuman incendiaries. If anything has been brought out more than another to the notice of the people of Surat, it is the utter incompetency of their hand fire-engines to cope with such an outbreak. Surat unfortunately has been subject to such dire calamities from fire, and it is really astonishing that no better provisions had hitherto been made to meet them.

The complete and ignominious failure of the Surat pumps to cope with these fires has been testified to by H. E. the Governor, and I would suggest that, with a view to preventing any further spread of this fire, some of the magnificent fire-engines, of which Bombay so rightly boasts, should be lent to Surat. This will be a great boon, and Bombay will always be remembered with gratitude for its prompt aid. The theory of incendiarism, already adverted to in this letter, is gaining ground, but the police have not been successful in catching the perpetrators. I do not mean to suggest that the police force of Surat is inefficient ; but that in the general devastation and the widespread panic, it is natural that the force should be thrown off its balance. I would suggest that some of the zealous and efficient men of the Bombay Detective Force should be temporarily drafted off to Surat to help the police of that place in detecting the evil-doers. I would, in conclusion, quote a few words from the letter of a friend from Surat which I have just received : "Danger on all sides. Please urge that relief would be obtained if a few fire-engines were sent here; they are very sadly needed."—Yours, &c.,

MADANLAL LALLUBHAI MUNSIFF.

Bombay, April 12.

Hayes's Sporting Notes makes the following observations, the application of which is by no means confined to the Calcutta streets :—

I have heard that when foot-paths were first introduced into the streets of India, the native wayfarers kept religiously to the centre of the roadway ; as they thought that the foot-paths had been consecrated to the use of the white people. It took them a long time to become convinced that they might make use of these side walks. This notion is, probably, still extant to some degree ; for the peripatetic portion of Calcutta, as a rule, prefer the middle of the road to the foot-path, to, I need hardly say, the great inconvenience of the driving and riding public. There is a good old rule in Italy, that if a man gets run over in the street, he renders himself liable to be punished for interfering with the horse traffic. I do not desire to see any such high-handed law imposed on the cocoanut-oil-smelling Bengalees ; but it would be a great convenience for all parties, if the native constables were ordered to impress on the native pedestrians the advisability of keeping to the foot-paths more than they do at present.

PRIVATE VIEWS IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 22.

What is the definition of a private view ? On Saturday we all asked each other this question at the doors of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-Colours, Piccadilly, for in truth the look-out did not look very private. Carriages stopped the way, the vestibule was full, the staircase packed, and the galleries a vibrating mass of hot humanity. Once upon a time to be private meant to be almost alone, and to view suggested at least a possibility of being able to see. But this is a progressive age ; we have changed all that. To be invited to be private is to be asked to take a part of the greatest crush in London ; to be invited to view does not guarantee that you shall be able to see more than a section of your neighbour's bonnet or of her velvet-clad back.

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But we were wise in our generation, and we looked around early before the rooms got full. The exhibition is, as always, interesting. There are the usual landscapes and pretty bits of shore and sea ; there are forest scenes and snowy hills ; there is still-life and some good studies of flowers. But there are very few portraits, and very few imaginative pictures, and as I like portraits and delight in works of imagination, I must be excused for thinking that the show was not so good as usual. Sir James D. Sinton, P.R.I., sends one of his richly-covered foreign beauties under the name of "Beppina," Mr. Steer, R.I., has a clever drawing of an interior called "Brothers of the Rod and Line." Mr. Joseph Knight contributes a Moorland Road, and Mr. Edwin Hayes a sea piece, which represents very realistically a shipwreck. Mr. Henry Stock goes in, as usual, for the ideal, 'Immortality's Sunrise.'

"The grand uprise
Of the sun which scatters mysteries,"

is his subject—rather wattesque I would call it, though it wants the grace of composition and the dignity of attitude of Mr. Watts. Mr. Walter Langley's scene in a Cornish village is a fine thing; but there is a difficulty in getting far enough off to see the perspective of the figures in correct relationship. Deck Quoits, by Mr. W. Hatherell, who is of the staff of the *Illustrated London News*, is a scene that is well known to those who travel on sea. There are some unpleasant lines in the composition, and the deck looks slipping down, but it is a lively little bit, and I should like to be made a present of it.

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Flowers are to my mind over-abundant. As pictures, they can never be of any great interest, no matter how cleverly they are handled. I would suggest a room, which might be called "The Winter Garden," being set aside for flower studies, and those who favoured them might walk there, and we Goths, who only like the flowers that we may smell and pull, might be debarred from crossing the sacred threshold. Then there might be for still-life a little Limbo ; and the poor patient souls, who wear out their lives in stippling a jar, or putting minute touches on the label of a wine bottle, would have their reward in having their works well hung, and not crowded out of sight by audacious compositions. How thoughtful and kind of me to suggest it. It looks rather as if I myself were of the mighty stippling fraternity, or else hint at a wish to shun the sight of their efforts when I make my periodical tour of inspection.

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But we must learn to see each other's beauties and not remark on their faults—in these days when the mania for personal criticism—a development of the interviewing disease, has come upon us like an epidemic of German measles from America. It is to be deplored that a person who has done anything in the least bit praiseworthy should at once be pounced upon by paragraphists and have not only her talent criticized, but her smallest peculiarity shown up. I was glad to see Mrs Hodgson Burnett's protest in the papers. It seems rather hard that a person whose only fault is that she has blossomed out into not only inoffensive, but praiseworthy literary work, should not be allowed to dress as she likes, and to go and come unnoticed if she pleases. It is still harder, if her doings are uncorrectly gazetted, and she is made to say things she never dreamt of, and to wear garments of which she never was possessed. This is Mrs. Hodgson Burnett's case, and it has been probably the same with many other creatures who were too shy, or too indifferent, or too depressed to say anything in self-defence.

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But Mrs. Burnett is evidently not a worm to be trod upon with impunity. She turns and denounces the system with all the energy of her nature. "Is there no code of honour in journalism ?" she asks. There are many whose experience would make them answer "No." But surely such a code of honour might at any time be drawn up to regulate the limits, and restrain the abuse of criticism. It ought to be possible even in the 19th century for a poet to be out at elbows and run down at heels without being haunted by the consciousness that the sleepless eye of the newspaper world was upon him. And a lady dramatist might be permitted to wear an old gown trimmed with swans down without feeling she was hurting the tender susceptibilities of the press. A socialist leader might also have liberty to wear his garments like Nora Creina's "Floating Free as Mountain Breezes," without being hauled over the coals by the paragraphist of a half-penny special, and a novelist be sufficiently his own master to leave his hair and beard untrimmed as long as it pleased his serene highness to do so.

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At the same time there need be no hard and fast restraint put on the pen when dealing with the doings of people who are, or show a wish to be, public characters. The deftness of the fingers of the hangman might be mentioned with the enthusiastic admiration as ancles of the ballet dancer. The tongue of the G. O. M. and the bloom on the cheek of the professional beauty might also come in for their share of the society paper's praise. And if Mrs. A struts about in one of her show gowns at the Church Parade on Sunday, surely the fact may be chronicled, as well as the glisten of Mrs. B.'s diamonds as exhibited on her tapering white fingers at the opera, or the melting tenderness of Miss Laura X's blue eyes, as she turned them despairingly on the occupants of the first and second row of stalls at the Gaiety.

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I am afraid there is very little savour in talk that aims at being instructive or improving. So if we do not want to be deadly dull we gossip about something, and that something generally is the eccentricities of our neighbour. Here is an example of the kindliness and courtesy (?) of an evening paper towards its future King, "Albert Edward, his wife, and the two younger girls having an 'off' night on Saturday, went to the Princess's and quietly revelled in 'The good old Times,' &c., &c. H. R. H. deserted his spouse pretty often, promptly retiring into the background every time the curtain dropped."

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In April it is announced that "The Critic" in a new weekly form will appear. The new number will cost threepence, but will give much fuller reviews of the week's music, art, sport, literature, and the drama, as well as the column of foreign comments, which was its speciality. What a world of matter a really good critic has within his reach. But it is so much easier to find fault than to find virtues that the editor will not lie on a bed of roses if he goes in for telling the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

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Mr. Henry George has been touring around here lately and giving us his ideas on the land question. The single tax on the land value is his creed, and he declares that in it is the remedy for England's as well as Ireland's troubles. Everywhere Mr. Henry George goes he collects an attentive and admiring audience. There is very little of the American in his appearance, buthis vowels are a revelation of his origin. Not that they revealed to me that he came from Pensylvania ; my ears are not keen enough for that ; but he admitted the fact. But his vowel *a* is double the value of ours ; a man with him is a ma-an ; and the land is the la-and, very is vurry, and American is Ammurican. But this is only characteristic. It does not interfere with the eloquent flow of his language—with the dry, decisive summing up of facts. In appearance Henry George is about forty-eight, middle sized, neither lean nor over plump, and with a fresh face, reddish grey beard, and a strong prominent forehead, rather bald—his most striking feature.

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There is great sorrow in Oxford literary circles at the intended resignation of Miss Shaw-Lefevre. She has been about ten years principal of the Somerville Hall, has been the pioneer of all the women's movements towards advanced education, and also a staunch supporter of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy. She is said to be very like her brother, the member for Bradford, and shares with him the rare gift of being able to say exactly the right thing, at the right time, and in the right place—a quality to which she probably owes much of her popularity in Oxford.

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There has been very little lull in the interest taken in Mr. Parnell since the night of the great protest. Even in Tory circles there is a charm in the leaders' name which makes any incident connected with him seem interesting. Mr. Russell Barrington has become quite a lion on account of his extraordinary likeness to the uncrowned king and spite of the fact of Mr. Russel Barrington's belonging to the tory Camp, they seem to revel even in this little second-hand notoriety. But then one must remember that Mr. Parnell is thought handsome, and any one who resembles him must be handsome too.

FROM QUETTA BY THE BOLAN PASS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On the day H. E. the Governor arrived at Quetta, after His Excellency had attended a durbar held by Sir Robert Sandeman, those of us who belonged to his party were all taken over the Fort by Captain Sullivan, D.G.O. This has been a stronghold from very early times. The old town of Quetta was inside the circle of its walls. The Biluch fortifications have been almost entirely obliterated, the whole place has been very much strengthened and turned into an arsenal. From the highest point you see the whole of Quetta spread out before you like a map, and you realize what a great place of arms it has become. Barracks for European and Native Infantry, for Cavalry, and Artillery succeed each other block after block, and the railway running into the plain beyond is for the passage of stores and troops to the camping ground, which has been prepared for the Army Corps when it comes here. Captain Sullivan was an excellent cicerone. He has been in these parts for a long time, and knows every inch of the ground. He was, by the bye, the first man to ride through the Chappa Rift. When the workmen were digging away the old walls in the central part of the Fort, they came on a green bronze statue of Hercules, which has since been carried off to Calcutta. There was said to be a photograph of the statue somewhere in the station, but, though we searched, no one seemed to know anything about it. The story goes that when Alexander marched about these regions he sent his sick back by way of Quetta, and that the Fort was in those days a tumulus where the bodies of the dead were buried, and that the Hercules was to mark the last resting place of one of the Greek Generals. Perhaps the most curious thing which we saw in the Fort was a long shed filled with useless and obsolete howitzers. These weapons, though condemned as useless many years before, were brought all the way from Allahabad to Quetta, to fill this shed in the Arsenal.

THE KHOJAK.

Saturday, 30th March, was devoted to the Khojak. We slept the night before in the railway carriages, and about midnight were hooked on to a goods train and run out to Killa Abdulla, the present terminus. The train was lightened, and two very powerful engines put on, for the gradients up to Shelabagh are exceedingly steep. Here H. E. the Governor was received by Mr. Rose, the Engineer in charge, and by Colonel Patterson, Commissioner, the 23rd Pioneers, who are encamped at Shelabagh. We were just at the mouth of the tunnel, but the railway is continued up a stiff incline of 1 in 15 for about a mile to the foot of the "gun slide." This is a wire rope railway, whose gradient is 1 in 2½, and its height about 500 feet. It is on the same principle as the Lausanne-Ouchy line in the Lake of Geneva, but shorter, though much steeper. On the Chaman side of the hill there is an exactly similar arrangement, and the two are connected by a short line of railway running along the top of the ridge. By this means loaded wagons can be sent across, and as the tunnel is being pushed from both ends, this overhead railway is of great assistance to the rapid prosecution of the work. As soon as an empty wagon for balance could be got ready at the top of the rope incline, we took our seats in the levelled platform of the slide, and were hauled up to the top, meeting the empty waggon half way, where the line is double for a bit. A short walk along the railway brought us to the Observatory, which looks out over Afghanistan. Below us lay Chaman. A great expanse of sandy desert stretched to the south-west horizon, more to the west ridges of purple hill rose out of the plain. Beyond these were other ridges, and farther on still very faintly traced against the blue sky we were shown the heights under which lies Candahar. There was not time to go down to Chaman, but from where we were we could see the line of railway running down into the plain by a gradient of 1 in 40, although the country looked as if it was absolutely level, standing as we were some 2,000 feet above it. On the way back some of us went down a working shaft. It was 350 feet deep and very wet just at the bottom ; the hill nas been pierced for quarter of a mile, though it seemed still farther as you walked along, stooping and banging your head every few yards. At the end of the tunnell there was an English miner in charge of a party. We were shown the drills and their manner of working. It was very warm down below and somewhat stuffy. In a corresponding shaft on the other side of the hill there is at the present moment water to the depth of 100 feet, so that all the pumps have been drowned and work has been stopped. New pumps are expected, and hereafter this water-supply, led off by proper channels, will be of great use on the Chaman side. During the night before our visit they had an earthquake at Shelabagh ; the roof of the hospital hut was wrecked, and the sick pioneers had to make a rapid exit. Up on the Khojak we were introduced to some members of the Central Asian flora, in the shape of the *pistachio*, the wild almond, and a very lovely kind of tulip. Besides the Pioneers, who work on the line as well as guarding it, there is a strong force of local police—wild-looking men, armed each according to his liking—some had flint locks, some match locks, some had short guns, some had long, a few wore shields, and all were fringed with pistols and daggers and swords and knives. After breakfast at noon we returned to Quetta, stopping for a few minutes to see the long line of entrenchment across the mouth of the valley.

THE STATION HOSPITAL.

On Sunday, the 31st, there was service in the Durbar Hall in the morning, and in the evening the Bishop of Lahore preached. In the afternoon His Excellency the Governor was taken by Sir John Hudson to visit the hospital. His Excellency was received by Surgeon-Major Evatt, who is in medical charge, and was shown round all the wards. There were only 80 men in hospital, which is very few. Considering the strength of the Garrison. This is the healthiest time of the year, but there are certain seasons when the troops suffer greatly. They get pneumonia and various diseases resulting from chill, and there are always a number of cases of typhoid fever in the course of the year. This is generally put down to the water which the men drink ; but I gathered that the doctors are not satified that this is the true cause, and that they are rather at a loss to account for the prevalence of this disease —undoubtedly the water-supply of Quetta needs bettering. Water there is in plenty, but it holds mephates and other salts in solution, and is often very brackish. There is one good well from which the drinking water is supposed to be taken, but there is not sufficient to meet the demand.

THE WATER-SUPPLY.

There is a project for bringing good water into the station from the hills at some distance off, but in troubled times it is certain that the water-courses would be cut, as the source of supply lies far outside our lines. In view of the possible massing of very large numbers of troops at Quetta in addition to the ordinary Garrison, this question of providing an adequate supply of water becomes one of the first importance. All through the morning of Sunday it was extremely warm, but by two o'clock clouds had gathered, it grew as cold as it had been hot before, and we had some heavy showers, and as many as five flakes of snow were counted in one gentleman's coat. All the high hills around whitened up again.

THE BOLAN PASS.

On Thursday, 1st April, we left Quetta. The return journey was made by the Bolan route, and we were again fortunate in having a glorious day. This route has not been used for some months, not, in fact, since it was decided to eliminate the nine miles of metre gauge at the top of the Pass and make a broad-gauge line throughout. This new line has only just been finished, and so we were lucky in being able to take our carriages right through. Riding on the front of the engine, we were able to see the grandeur of this part of the Pass as the train slowly descended along gradients as steep as 1 in 25. We had two engines, and brakesmen were mounted on every carriage. We passed the deserted metre line, denuded of rails and sleepers, and, mounted on trucks, were some of the curious little double engines, Fairlie's patent, formerly used here. These engines have never been much of a success. Those which we saw were originally set up on the Rajputana line, and sold to the Bolan railway. They are now being passed on to Burma, I believe. Though the gradients were as steep as I have said, the railway follows closely the bed of the stream, and there were no yawning chasms anywhere, so the steepness was not apparent as we glided down to Hiroti. There is nothing striking in the centre of the Pass and the hills do not again draw together until the Kundilani Gorge at the foot is reached. Here the scenery is very bold, and the manner in which the railway is laid through it is most interesting. But you must be on the engine to see it properly ; to a novice, after the first start, riding on the engine is a most fascinating amusement. Our machine was never for a moment deserted. The Kundilani Gorge is full of ups and downs, so we were treated to every variety of movement. Sometimes we were being pushed slowly up a stiff bit with a solemn puff-puff, puff-puff, and then quicker and quicker down the other side, often shutting off steam altogether, the train rushing down with a whirring sound, as if it was being propelled by a multitude of wings, and then puff-puff, puff-puff once more, as it checked on the flat. The river crossed our path very often. The line in some places was quite under water, and the cow-catcher dashed up sheets of spray. The bridging is very simple, the rails lying on beds of shingle, which split up the stream into so many strips as it were ; the shingle is held *in situ* by strong boarding.

After Kotri we felt the influence of the sea breeze, and the temperature fell rapidly, so that when we arrived at Karachi at 7 p.m. it was quite pleasant and cool. The arrival was private, but nevertheless the General Commissioner was present to receive the Governor, and so also was Mr. Brereton, the Railway District officer at Karachi.

REVIEWS.

WORDSWORTHIANA :*

Whatever else may be said of the volume which the Wordsworth Society have issued, it is one of many justifications of the poet's own confident prevision, at a time when his work was neglected and depreciated, that the world would some day understand him. A good deal of real devotion to Wordsworth finds embodiment in the papers and speeches which are here reprinted—a devotion, however, which is distinctly reasoned and under control. Only here and there is there a momentary breaking out into the dangers of eulogy in the superlative degree, as when Lord Houghton proclaims the "Ode on the Intimations of Immortality" as the greatest poem in the English language. And when the fame of Wordsworth is for the moment committed to the keeping of Mr. J. R. Lowell, the President of the Society for 1884, there are candid recognitions of the limitations of the poet's power. "There is no admittedly great poet," he says, "in placing whom we are forced to acknowledge so many limitations and to make so many concessions." There is always a danger lest the consitution of societies of this kind should lend to obliterate the limitations which Mr. Lowell had in view, and to restrict the concessions which candour compels from an admirer. Before its members have schooled themselves into becoming admirers *quand meme* they had better vote their own dissolution, as the term of useful existence of even a Wordsworth Society must necessarily be short. We cannot expect for such a society a perpetual succession of presidents as genially candid as was Mr. Lowell in his address five years ago. Genial, indeed, his criticism is in the most charming degree. Byron had his way of speaking of Wordsworthian dulness, and Mr. Lowell has his. And this is how, with exquisite humour and perfect kindliness, the American critic deals with a characteristic of Wordsworth which the English poet had hit off in an ill-natured epithet :—"Too often * * * * seems diligently intent on producing fire by the primitive method of rubbing the dry sticks of his blank verse one against the other, while we stand in shivering expectation of the flame that never comes." When, however, the most has been made of Wordsworth's shortcomings we can test their seriousness by the exceedingly simple method of asking what mental quality would have most contributed to make them good. The answer is a sense of humour. Suppose that defect supplied, and it is easy to imagine a Wordsworth purged of the offence of dulness, of the bald and juvenile simplicities whichgave Byron an occasion for railing against a greater poet than himself. Herein we have something of a measure of his greatness. We have more of it in the character of the audience in which alone Wordsworth will gain a hearing. Again to quote Mr. Lowell, who has made distinctly the best contribution to this interesting collection of essays, "Popular" let us admit, he can never be ; but as in Catholic countries men go for a time into retreat from the importunate dissonances of life to collect their better selves again by communion with things that are heavenly, and therefore eternal, so this Chartreuse of Wordsworth, dedicated to the Genius of Solitude, will allure to its inperturbable calm the firm natures and the more highly tempered intellects of every generation, so long as any man has any intuition of what is most sacred in his own emotions and sympathies, or of whatever in outward nature is most capable of awakening them and making them operative, whether to console or strengthen. And over the entrance gate to that purifying seclusion shall be inscribed :—

"Minds innocent and quiet take.
This for an hermitage."

The Wordsworth Society includes amongst its purposes the elucidation, *sur place*, of the local allusions in Wordsworth's poetry. It numbers amongst its members a local clergyman, himself a writer of graceful verse, who has gathered up by personal inquiry all that remains of tradition and reminiscence concerning the poet in the Lake villages. Mr. Rawnsley had the good luck to light upon the butcher's boy who carried meat to Rydal Mount, with the gardener's lad, since turned publican, who could always talk of the poet as a memory of "daays long sin ;" and with other forefathers of the hamlet who had met Wordsworth on the highway and had known him from afar. Little that they have to say is of critical value, but it was worth the gathering and the treasuring. The old publican who dogmatically pronounced Wordsworth to be "nowt to lile Hartley Coleridge" gave a true sample of the popular sense of intellectual proportion. Hartley, as men still living in the Lake country can aver, was a favourite amongst the dalesmen, and if the *Pall Mall Gazette* had been in existence in those days, an enlightening plebiscite would, no doubt, have informed the world by a majority a thousand to nothing, that the eccentric and unfortunate "lile Hartley" was the greater poet. "For," said the communicative publican, who confessed to never having seen a line that Wordsworth wrote, "Wordsworth wasn't a man as wrote on separate bits same as Hartley Coleridge, and was niver a frequenter of public houses, or owt of that sort." Another curious example of transposed fame was given by another of Wordsworth's former neighbours who, while admitting that Wordsworth was a cleverish man, had to say "he wasn't set much count of by noan of us. He lent Hartley a deal of his books, but Hartley helped him a deal, I understand, did best part of the poems for him, so the sayin' is." From this, too, we can gather an idea of the vindication which time has brought to the name of Wordsworth; but there is a touch of sadness in the thought that the poet's affection for the peasantry of the Lake country seems not to have been reciprocated. The one man amongst those whom Mr. Rawnsley cites who seems to have understood Wordsworth was a blind old man at Ambleside, who summed him up as "a man as took notice, never forgit what he saw, and went slow." There is a whole chapter of criticism condensed in that, if the Wordsworth Society would only make it the text for the address of its next President.

* Wordsworthiana. A selection from papers read to the Wordsworth Society. Edited by William Knight: MacMillan and Co.

THE MAKERS OF BRITISH INDIA.*

Mr. Davenport Adams is one of the most industrious book-makers of his time, and none of the craft have covered a wider field. Indian history, however, is new ground to him ; but he has broken into it with his accustomed energy, and though his work is mechanical and hurried, it is as attractive as writing of the kind can well be. His method of telling the story of the growth of the British power in India by grouping the events of Indian history around the personality of the chief actors in them is convenient, and adds to the living interest of the narrative, and he tells the story in a sufficiently lively way to bring Indian history to the level of a book for boys. For that purpose "The Makers of British India" will be useful. While he was about it, however, Mr. Adams, who is essentially a compiler, should have compiled with care. What does he mean by telling us that "the Nizam rewarded Dupleix for the important service rendered with the sovereignty of eighty-one villages, the population of which was thirty millions !" Coming down to our own time, we find an abundance of inaccuracies, which augur ill for the reliability of the earlier portions of the work. Thus the "Criminal Procedure Bill," as Mr. Adams loosely names a well-remembered project, is described as having been introduced in 1884, which is just two years out of date, in much the same way as in a list of Governors of Bombay, which appears in the appendix, Lord Reay, who came here in March 1885, is entered as having come in 1884. One of Lord Dufferin's first acts in India is said to have been the passing of "an important Bengal Treasury Bill," the printer's variation apparently from the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Then again, Mr. Adams, in his "Bird's-Eye View of the British Administration of India," forgets that the North-West Provinces, as well as Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, have for two years past had a Legislative Council, just as in his enumeration of the principal Indian railways, he speaks of the Sind Punjab, and Delhi, which no longer exists under that name, and the present representative of which, the North-Western, is not a guaranteed line, as he calls the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, but a State Imperial. And was not the East Indian worth naming amongst the principal railways ? If Mr. Davenport Adams's book runs into a second edition, as it deserves to do, it should be carefully revised.

* The Makers of British India. By W. H. Davenport Adams

that if on their return home after their three months' tour to India they chance to write articles in magazines or newspapers, they might not give utterance to crude, or ill-formed impressions. (Laughter and applause.)

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Chamber proposes that all the different account offices, public works, military, &c., should be concentrated under one head. That, undoubtedly is a suggestion which if it were feasible, I should be only too glad to agree to. It would be undoubtedly extremely useful if one person could be responsible for the whole of the finances. Unfortunately the duties of the three gentleman, namely, the Accountant-General, the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, and the Controller of Military Accounts, who deal with accounts, are already so manifold, so numerous that it would be absolutely impracticable to meet your wishes on that point. The Accountant-General is one of the most hard-worked officials in the presidency, the Examiner of Public Works Accounts has also certainly not much leisure, and the Controller of Military Accounts is also an official, whose post I should not like to be abolished, though I know that your wishes on that point would have the hearty support of all the military authorities. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) But you must allow me to say that any effort to weaken that branch of the administration would be nothing less than disastrous. With my experience of four years, I can say that there are no departments which are so valuable to us not only in criticising the expenditure which has been made—for that is really the last important function of that department—but also in preventing us from incurring expenditure which is unjustifiable. The fact is the Accountant-General, as the administration is now constituted, is not the mere head of a department of audit, but he is really the head of our financial department, that is to say, whenever any financial question arises, the Accountant-General is really the only person who knows exactly how the matter stands at a given moment. It is again, the Accountant-General, the Controller of Military Accounts, and the Examiner of Public Works who are really the persons who know all about leave and allowance rules, which is a standing crux with others. I shall, therefore, ask you to reconsider our opinion on this point, although I say that in so far as it is possible to simplify the proceedings in the Accounts Department, we have done so. Then I come to the Department of Public Works, about which you say that its reorganization would alone afford material for an extensive inquiry by qualified experts. You think that the charges for superintendence of work seem out of all proportion to the actual value of work done, and that under this head a revision with a view to economy is desirable, On that point I can hardly say anything to you say, because your remarks on the subject were the basis of action which I took, and on which, I am afraid, I shall have to enter into rather minute details. The Government of Bombay, I believe, is the only Government who have taken the initiative in looking into the question of the superintendence of the Public Works Department. A very able Indian administrator wrote to me quite recently that he himself had found the Public Works a subject on which it was hopeless to have a policy at. That shows how extremely difficult the subject is. (Here his Excellency quoted largely from a Government resolution giving details of the economies and reforms effected in the Public Works Department.) Quite lately we had a Commission of the Government of India to look into the subject of Accounts and Public Works, and although the members of that Committee were first not at all friendly-disposed to this reform, still when they obtained from them the assurance that although it was not just the plan which they intended to recommend to us, still they thought that it was a plan so efficient that they were prepared to allow us to extend it to the whole presidency. These reforms have been carried out after an amount of labour which you would hardly imagine, and they could only have been carried out by means of a perfectly harmonious co-operation of the Accounts Department of the Public Works and the Public Works Secretariat. While on this subject I must give the highest praise both to Major LeBreton and Mr. Hughes, who have worked out all the details themselves. The result of that reform is an immediate savings of Rs. 2,24,000 per annum or prospective savings of Rs. 2,76,000. Now, if you consider that the result of these reforms is that our Public Works establishment is about 24 per cent. of the expenditure, and that in Madras it is 40 per cent., I think that you will regard the result as very satisfactory. (Hear, hear.)

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

The Chamber has also referred to the question of educations: I have made so many educational speeches of late, that I am not going to inflict on you another educational speech to-day, but will only give you what is perhaps the next worse thing—a few figures on the subject. (A laugh.) The public generally think that large reductions have been carried out under the head of education. I think the Chamber would not be wholly averse to a slight reduction in that direction. But the facts are that we have not reduced educational expenditure, but have rather increased it. The figures are as follows, and they are very interesting. In the year 1884-85 the expenditure in round numbers was 12 lakhs, in 1885-86, it was 13 lakhs; in 1886-87, 16 lakhs; in 1887-88, 14 lakhs; in 1888-89, 15 lakhs; and the budget estimates for 1889-90 come to over 16 lakhs. For the present I certainly think that this last figure may be considered as a normal figure. To that must be added certain contributions to local funds which really constitute educational expenditure, but which appear in the budget under another head. The figure to round numbers stand as follows:—In 1884-85 it is Rs. 2,76,000; in 1885-86, Rs. 3,00,000; in 1886-87, Rs. 4,00,000; in 1888-89 Rs. 4,04,000 in 1889-90 Rs. 3,31,000. There is a slight reduction in the last budget figure, which may be accounted for by the decrease in the building grant. I may say that in regard to building contributions, we shall not be as lavish in the future as we have been in the past. I think that in some instances palatial buildings have been erected, but if any one were to think in future of indulging in the luxury of having such buildings, they will not be erected with Government money. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Now I may say something about the Commissariat. The Chamber gave the Government a hint about the management of the Commissariat Department, and I am happy to say that since the department has been placed under its present head Colonel Luckhardt, we have not found any thing unfavorable to remark on its efficiency. I think that if the Chamber were to institute another inquiry it would find that reforms have been carried out in many directions in that department which would ensure a better control and more economical results. (Hear, hear.)

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.

Now I wish to say something more about railways, and I am glad to see my friend Major Bissett here. The subject of railway is one on which we have always been in absolute and complete harmony with the Chamber. All the representations that the Chamber has made on behalf of the Rutlam-Godra line have always been heartily supported by Government, but I regret that at present we are just as far advanced with that project as we were four years ago. But we should not rest until that important link in the railway system is established. (Applause.) The railway communication with Sind is at present attracting the attention of Government. While on this subject I think we must give a tribute of respect to H.H. the Gaekwar for what he has done for the extension of railways in his territory, and also to those Kattywar Chiefs who have with great energy, and in some cases, with funds which were not at all superfluity, have now made Kattywar a conspicuous instance of railway extension. This is a subject to which I have great pleasure in alluding, because it has been a subject of constant communication between myself and the Chiefs, and I am glad to say that Porebunder since it came under our control has been able to establish the last missing link in the Kattywar system of railways. (Applause.)

TRANSIT DUTIES IN NATIVES STATES.

I now come to a subject which must always be one of great interest and great anxiety to every Government, and that is the question of freedom of trade. In approaching that subject I think that it would not be right on my part to omit to mention the name of John Bright—(applause)—certainly one of the noblest and finest English statesmen who ever lived, a man whose career was one of sincerity all through, and a man who never did anything except from a noble desire for the welfare of the public both of England and India, of which he always considered himself a representative, in the House of Commons. (Applause.) Very soon after I had the honour of being appointed to the office which I now hold, I instituted a minute inquiry into the difficulties which free trade encountered in Native States on account of transit duties, either in express or veiled form. That led to three resolutions issued on the 20th April, 1886, in which we enunciated our policy with regard to these duties, and in which we gave our Political Agents instructions to do all in their power to abolish these hindrances to trade.

His Excellency referred somewhat minutely to the progress of Free Trade principles in Native States. The results of the efforts of Government in this direction being briefly summarized are as follows:—The first of those resolutions deal with certain taxes levied in Kattywar in the name of *Dan* and *Deshdan*. Among Kattywar Chiefs the first example was set by the Jam of Nowanagar who abolished the *Deshdan*. He was followed by Junagadh, Dhrangdra, Bhownagar and other States. His Excellency here expressed a wish that the maritime States would be induced to adopt the British tariff in respect of port dues, as Bhownagar had already done. As for Cutch he was sorry to say that he could not give a very good account. In Cutch the difficulty seemed to be very great of adopting free-trade policy. Then Kolahpore was among the first Maratha States which adopted a free-trade policy. The example led to an equally satisfactory result in the Southern Maratha country. His Excellency took occasion to state that to secure the abolition or reduction of taxes, in pursuance of the policy of free-trade, the Government had to go through a great deal of more trouble and difficulty than might be supposed from the cursory survey which he had taken of the results of their endeavours. He was happy to say that H. H. the Gaekwar, with whom he had often personally discussed this matter had done what he could to meet the wishes of Government in this direction. With the exception of Cutch, Baria, and Dhurumpore the efforts of Government had met with complete success. The Governor summed up with these remarks on the subject:—"The complete success which has attended the efforts of Government is due to the very great cordiality with which the Chiefs have met our wishes. In most cases they have themselves been convinced that it was for the benefit of themselves and their subjects that the free trade principle should be introduced in their territories. I am also happy to say that our political officers are all free-traders, and they accordingly very cordially carry out that policy, with the exception, I may say, of one hard protectionist, who entertained of in the language, the late Lord Iddesleigh, pious opinions on the subject. (Laughter.) I think we may congratulate ourselves, the Native States, and their subjects, that much relief to trade has been given by these measures. (Applause.)

OCTROI DUTIES.

Now I should like to say a few words about one other subject to which, I believe, the Chamber has given a good deal of attention, and which is closely allied to this question, and that is the subject of octroi duties. Of course if we are preaching the doctrine of free-trade to our neighbours in the Native States, it behoves us that we should not ourselves retain octroi duties, which too often become transit duties. I am not going to give you a list of all the octroi duties which have been reduced in the various towns of the presidency, but the principles on which we have acted are these. Octroi must be prevented from degenerating into transit duties by the establishment of a satisfactory refund system. The alternative would, of course, be bonded warehouses. That is a costly affair and it is, only a town like Nariad which could afford such a luxury. If we could abolish the octroi altogether, it would be a very desirable thing to do. But the alternative is the house-tax, to which people in the various municipalities have an extreme antipathy. In 1885 a resolution was issued, ordering the Commissioners of Divisions to submit quarterly reports on the measures taken to confine octroi to articles consumed within municipal limits. (Reads.)

FACTORY LEGISLATION.

As I have the honour of being to-day in your midst I think I may say a word upon a subject on which you have lately given your views in an unmistakeable manner. I mean the Factory Act. I shall not discuss here that extremely important question. It is an extremely important question for this reason, that it shows how extremely careful we must be in England not to legislate on Indian matters without being in possession of all the facts of a case. (Hear, hear, and applause.) That is a danger which in the future may become much greater than it has been in the past, and whenever that danger appears, it is right that we should hoist the danger signal. The Chamber has, as is its wont, given a very clear and definite expression of its views on the subject, and all I need say here to-day is that the opinion of the Chamber is cordially endorsed by the Government, and that we should be very glad to co-operate with you in preventing a legislation which is absolutely uncalled for, and which would, I believe, be as futile as it would be inconvenient. (Applause.) Such legislation would certainly not be favourable to the prosperity of this great town over whose interests you preside with so much concern. (Loud applause).

VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. Forbes Adam, in rising to propose a vote of thanks, said:—

Gentlemen,—I am sure I express the feeling of all present, when I say we are exceedingly obliged to Lord Reay for his most interesting address. To those members who have served on the general committees or special committees during the past years—and there are not many present who have not served in one or other capacity—it must be very gratifying to know that their work has been appreciated during the time of Lord Reay's administration, and that it proved useful and for the public benefit. (Applause.) And this will be a great encouragement to the Chamber in future to come forward with suggestions, knowing and believing that their time will not be wasted, but that what they put forward and urge will be well weighed and considered. His Excellency has referred to proposals of the Chamber that have been accepted and acted on, and he has referred to others that Government found could not be given effect to. I will not attempt argument. The Chamber may have spoken without full information, which is often difficult to obtain, and it may have been sometimes wrong. I would only point out that what has been told us to-night shows how desirable and important it is that we should hear fully the other side and so arrive at a thorough understanding of the subject and walk together thereafter in amity and peace. (Hear, hear, and applause.) His Excellency has told us that after having given up in the last three years 88½ lakhs to the Government of India over the old contract sum, that Bombay still enjoys financial comfort. This is good news, and speaks well for the management of the finances and the result of endeavours to secure economy. His Excellency has given us interesting particulars of the savings effected in public works. This Chamber has always represented that money spent on communications, railways, and roads could not be grudged. But it has urged that only necessary works should be undertaken and that care should be observed that these works should be carried out at the lowest possible cost consistent with good honest work. We have always pointed to establishments as requiring cutting down. You must have heard with pleasure that this policy is exactly what His Excellency has aimed at, and aimed at with conspicuous success. Lord Reay has spoken of transit duties, and the strides made in effecting their removal in recent years are remarkable.

What this Chamber has repeatedly submitted is that the apparent first loss of revenue is eventually fully recouped by succeeding indirect advantages, and the experience of those States which have recently followed the advice of Government seems to bear out the soundness of the doctrine. As for octroi duties His Excellency has told us the principles that have guided his action. We have ever appreciated the difficulty of doing away with them altogether, and the experience in Bombay is that the system if drawn up with works so smoothly and with so little friction that no serious inconvenience is felt, and they here never operate as transit duties. But, of course, it is desirable to make an unavoidable evil as small as possible, and in connection with what we have spoken about they should fall on as few articles as practicable, and these only articles of luxuries and that efforts should be made to reduce the delay and inconvenience caused by their levy at town gates. What your Excellency has so feelingly and fittingly said about Mr. Bright will find an echo in all our hearts. Himself a man of business, he devoted his life to politics with a rare independence and noble disinterestedness, which it would be well for us to strive to imitate. (Applause.) Sir, your important announcement respecting the prospects of factory legislation will be received with pleasure and relief by all those who are truly interested in India's economic welfare and prosperity. (Applause.) Gentlemen, His Excellency good-naturedly twitted us about our viewsion "the migration to the hills" questions. I am not going to modify them; but this, I will say—I know I carry you all with me—that we wish his Excellency on the eve of his departure, for—I do not say a holiday—for the work at Mahableshwar is quite as hard as it is here—but a thorough enjoyment of the bracing and invigorating air of the mountains after his hard and continuous and fruitful labours among us. (Loud and continued applause.)

H. E. the Governor in reply said:—

I thank you very cordially that you have given me your consent to have what I cannot call a holiday, but to go to my natural duties, which are to look into my papers which are waiting for me at Mahableshwar. I know that my colleagues are expecting me there, and are not at all in a mood to give me a holiday. (Laughter.) It will be very pleasant for me to be able to tell them that you wish me to have a holiday. The fact is that Mr. Forbes Adam has asked a holiday for me as I have often done at schools where I have presided. (Laughter.) I thank you for the patience with which you have listened to a dry, and a purposely dry matter, for you would not care for theories so much as facts. I thank Mr. Forbes Adam very much for what he has said on this occasion. I hope that if you are to have other Scotchmen in the future for your chairman that they will always be Scotchmen of the calibre of Mr. Forbes Adam. (Loud applause.) Whenever I have consulted him on questions of great financial and commercial interests, I have always found him ready with his advice, and that advice has always been extremely valuable. (Loud applause.)

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

A MEETING of the Senate of the University was held last evening at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

Sir Henry Morland, who proposed Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy as a member of the Board of Accounts, said that the name of Sir Jamsetjee was a household word in Bombay. Sir Jamsetjee had been a member of the Legislative Council, and he was in every way fitted for the post. It was gratifying to the Senate to find a gentleman like Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy willing to sacrifice his time in the interests of the University.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, in the absence of the Hon'ble P. M. Mehta, seconded the motion. He said there was no doubt that Sir Jamsetjee would give every satisfaction. It was hardly necessary to say a word in recommendation. Sir Jamsetjee was the President of the Parsee Punchayet, and as such he had the auditing of some 30 lakhs every year. As President of the Panjrapole Committee he had similar work.

Dr. Arnott, in the absence of Mr. Justice Scott, proposed that Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas be elected a member of the Board of Accounts. The speaker said that Mr. Hurkisondas was a gentleman of high position and good business capacities, and he had great pleasure in proposing him.

Mr. Javerilal seconded the motion. Mr. Hurkisondas, he said, was a great mill-owner and his appointment to the Board of Accounts was a very appropriate one.

The two motions were then put to the vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. T. Telang then proposed, on behalf of the Syndicate, that the degrees of L.C.E., B.A., and LL.B., be conferred on Messrs. N. D. Sataravala, G. S. Sardesai, and Ochharram Nanabhai Vakil, B.A., respectively.

The resolution was passed.

Dr. Eduljee Nashirwanjee proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the following new Fellows be appointed to the several faculties as below:—Arts.—E. H. Aitken, B.A., E. Gosselin, Vijeshanker Govrishankar, and E. C. K. Ollivant, C.I.E. Arts and Law:—Dayaram Gidumal, B.A., LL. B., Khan Bahadur Ali Mahomed Hasan Ali, B. A., LL.B., Venkatrao Rukmongad Inamdar, B.A., LL. B., Dajee Abajee Khore, B.A., LL.B., Chintaman Venayek Vaidya, M.A., LL.B., and Ardesir Framjee Vakil, B.A., LL.B. Arts and Engineering:—J. E. Whiting, M.A., M.I.C.E. Arts and Medicine:—Surgeon-Major T. S. Weir. Medicine:—Surgeon-Major S. O. B. Banks, F.R.C.S.I., Shantaram Vinayek Kantak, L.M., and Dominick DeMonte, L. M. and S., M. D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., M.R.A.S. Engineering:—W. E. H. Nimmo, L.C.E. and W. S. Howard, M.I.C.E.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded the above resolution. At the same time he asked why there had been so much delay in nominating Fellows to the different faculties.

The Vice-Chancellor replied that if members would refer to the bye-laws, they would find that it was at any conveniet time the Syndicate held its meetings. (Laughter.)

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. T. Telang proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the Baroda College be recognised for the purposes of the Second B. A. examination for a period of three years and for the purposes of the Second B. Sc. examination with effect from the beginning of the present term. He spoke as one of the members of the Senate would recollect the discussion that took place some time ago, when Mr. Littledale and others said that the proposition of the Syndicate in reference to Baroda College was not adequate. Since then, however, the Gaekwar had promised to give more assistance—a fact that ought not to be regarded lightly by any one interested in the advancement of education. One of the grounds—indeed, the principal one—on which the recognition was withheld, was that the College had not sufficient scientific apparatus. That deficiency had now been remedied. With regard to the B. A. degree it was pointed out that the College did not have sufficient subjects in its curriculum. The Dewan had now explained that additional Professors had been engaged to teach those extra subjects. The Syndicate, therefore, had come to the resolution to give the College the recognition as proposed in the resolution.

The proposal was seconded by Dr. Balchandra and carried unanimously.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. T. Telang proposed that the offer of Rs. 5,100 made by the Honorary Secretaries, Judge Spencer Memorial Committee, for the foundation of a Judge Spencer Prize, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Hon'ble Justice Jardine seconded the motion, and said the members of the Senate hardly ever met without having to acknowledge the generosity of donors. Judge Spencer was well known in Bombay to the legal profession. He was learned, careful, and hard working. It was appropriate that a Corporation which devotes itself to learning should have a prize in the name of Judge Spencer, so that students must go into the world with the prize and the incentive to do as he did

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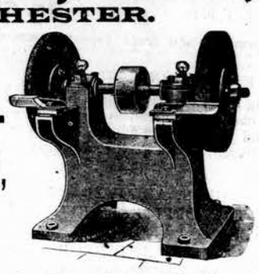

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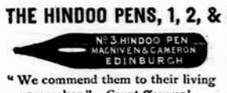

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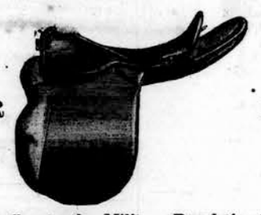

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

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Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

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SAFEST DRINK

IN A HOT CLIMATE.

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Metal Time-piece, Rs. 3½; with Alarm, Rs. 4½.

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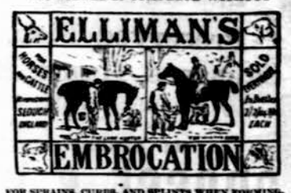

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